The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

French Official Circular Concerning the Salzburg Conference.

The Meeting One of Condolence Over the Fate of Maximilian.

Probable Reinstatement of Drouyn de Lhuys in the French Foreign Office.

Negotiations for a Postal Treaty Between Prussia and the United States.

FRANCE.

Official Circular Concerning the Salzburg Conference.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 6.

M. MOUSTIER, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a circular in regard to the Conference recently held at Salzburg. He states that the meeting of the Sovereigns was merely one of condolence over the fate of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. To be sure there was a general interchange of views on the situation of European politics, but no alliance or combination was planned by the Emperors, as has been stated.

Ex-Minister Drouyn De Lhuys to Reenter the French Cabinet.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 6—Evening.

It is stated that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS will soon reënter the French Cabinet. It is thought he will take M. MOUSTIER'S place in the Foreign Office.

PRUSSIA.

Negotiations for a Postal Treaty with the United States.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 6.

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, who represents the United States, is at present negotiating with the Prussian Government for the establishment of a postal treaty similar to that just concluded between Great Britain and the United States.

SPAIN.

Vessels from the United States to be Quarantined.

MADRID, Friday, Sept. 6.

Strict orders have been issued to the proper authorities at all the ports in Spain, requiring vessels hailing from the United States to be subjected to a rigid quarantine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Report of the Release of the Abyssinian Captives Discredited.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 6.

Recent dispatches received from Alexandria seem to discredit the reports of the release of the English captives in Abyssinia. In the meantime preparations for an expedition to Abyssinia are progressing.

GERMANY.

Speech of the Grand Duke Frederick William in the Baden Diet.

CARLSRUHE, Friday, Sept. 6.

The Grand Duke FREDERICK WILLIAM made a speech at the opening of the Baden Diet in this city yesterday. He took strong ground in favor of a union of Baden with the States of North Germany.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 6—Noon.

As telegraphed yesterday, the weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of nearly half a millions pounds sterling. For the first time in fifteen years the specie in vault exceeds the circulation of the bank.

Consols for money	94¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds are weak at 73¾.	
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¾
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22¾

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 6—2 P. M.

Consols for money have declined 1-16, and are now quoted at 94 11-16.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have declined ⅛, and the quotation now is 73⅝.

Illinois Central Railway Shares, 77¾.

Erie Railway Shares, 45¾.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 22¾.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 6—Evening.

Consols, 94¾ for money.

The leading American Securities closed as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73⅝
Illinois Central Railway shares	77¾
Erie Railway shares	45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Shres	22¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, Sept. 6—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed at 77.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 6—Noon.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 70,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were for export and 2,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 786 bales, of which 302,000 bales are American.

The market opens with a quiet feeling to-day. The estimated sales are 10,000 bales. The following are the quotations:

Middling Uplands	10d.
Middling Orleans	10¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 32s. 2d. for White California. Corn, 34s. 6d. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 50s. Beef, 145s. Lard, 47s. 9d. Pork, 70s. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common, 7s. 6d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9¼d., and Refined, 1s. 5d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 6—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £39.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 6—2 P. M.

COTTON is without change.

BREADSTUFFS are firm. Corn is now selling at 35s. Wheat, Oats, Barley and Peas are unchanged.

In the Provision Market Beef has advanced to 147s. 6d. Other articles are without alteration.

In the Produce Market refined Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 5½d. There are no other changes to report.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 6—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is firm at 24s. 6d. Prices of all articles are the same as at noon.

ANTWERP, Friday, Sept. 6—2 P. M.

Petroleum firm at 52¾ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 6—Evening.

COTTON—Owing to the unfavorable trade report the market closed quiet and dull, with a day's sale of 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The Manchester market for Goods and Yarns is dull and drooping.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer, and Corn, Wheat and Peas have materially advanced. The usual authorities quote as follows: Wheat, 13s. 4d.; Corn, 35s. 6d.; Peas, 42s; Oats, 3s. 5d.; Barley, 5s.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions and articles of American produce is without quotable change.

ANTWERP, Friday, Sept. 6—Evening.

Petroleum is firmer, and prices have advanced to 54¾ francs.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Sept. 6—Noon.

The steamship *Java*, Capt. MOODIE, from Boston Aug. 28, has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, Sept. 6—Noon.

The steamship *St. David*, Capt. WATTS, from Quebec Aug. 22, arrived here this morning on her way to Liverpool.

BREST, Friday, Sept. 6—Noon.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamer *Periere*, Capt. DUCHESNE, which sailed from New-York on the 24th of August, arrived here on Tuesday evening last, the 3d inst.

[Owing to some unexplained cause, the arrival out of the *Periere* was not telegraphed before to-day.]

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

Additional Correspondence Between Count Wydenbruck, Secretary Seward and Minister Dix.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 6. 1867.

In addition to the correspondence between Count WYDENBRUCK, Secretary SEWARD and Mr. CAMPBELL, in relation to the intercession of the United States in behalf of the Archduke, all of which has been already published, the subjoined documents have been made public:

MR. DIX TO MR. SEWARD.

Hon. Mr. Seward:

By special request of the Emperor, I use the telegraph to express his earnest wish that the Government of the United States will exert all its influence to have MAXIMILIAN spared by his captors. DIX.

MR. SEWARD TO COUNT WYDENBRUCK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1867.

I avail myself of the first convenient hour after arriving from Boston to inform you that at the moment of my departure from this city on the 21st of June last, by direction of the President of the United States, I communicated to President JUAREZ, of Mexico, by telegraph, the proposition of His Imperial Majesty of Austria, that he would reinstate the Prince MAXIMILIAN in all his rights of possession as Archduke of Austria as soon as the Prince should be set at liberty, and should renounce forever all his projects in Mexico.

At an early date, namely, on the 15th, I had in like manner used the telegraph to make known to President JUAREZ the request of her Majesty the Queen of England, and of the Emperor of the French, for the good offices of this Government in behalf of the Prince MAXIMILIAN.

This information may perhaps be of some slight value by way of soothing the sadness which the painful news concerning the fate of the Prince MAXIMILIAN, just received from Mexico, cannot fail to produce. I have, &c., &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

COUNT WYDENBRUCK TO MR. SEWARD.

OAKLAND, Md., July 3, 1867.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

The Austrian Court inquires, telegraphically, whether the American Government has the sad news of the Archduke's execution from any source of its own.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. SEWARD replies, communicating the fact that this Government had received news from its naval officers confirming the execution.

[Telegram.]

OAKLAND, Md., July 8, 1867.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

It would be consolation for the Imperial family to know Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S remains are in his own grave and coffin—if possible a metallic one. This is, perhaps, not the case. May we hope that Mr. Secretary will instruct American ministers in Mexico to ask in American Government's name that this be done? and perhaps be present at transexhumation, as Mr. OTTERBOURG knew person of Emperor. Of course all expenses refunded by me.

WYDENBRUCK.

MR. SEWARD TO COUNT WYDENBRUCK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

SIR: Your telegram of this date is received. The request it contains is reasonable, and the good offices of the Goverment in that direction would in every way be proper. You will, however, notice in the public journals an unanswered application of a kindred nature which has already been made by Capt. ROE to President JUAREZ.

I think it will be well, before acting on your present suggestion, to wait perhaps a day or two to learn what answer President JUAREZ has made to Capt. ROE'S solicitation.

When I shall have received that information I will again communicate with you upon the subject.

I am, Sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

COUNT WYDENBRUCK TO MR. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1867.

Mr. Secretary of State:

I thank you for your obliging communication of the 9th instant (8.) As soon as the answer to Capt. ROE'S application shall be known to you, may I hope that you may have the goodness to have it telegraphed to me in order that my Court may be informed of its tenor without loss of time?

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

COUNT WYDENBRUCK TO MR. SEWARD.

OAKLAND, July 8, 1867.

Mr. Secretary of State:

In consequence of certain advices received to-day by me, and in order to lose no time, I took the liberty a few hours ago of expressing to you, by telegraph, the desire that Mr. OTTERBOURG, in Mexico, might be instructed to ask in the name of the Government of the United States that the remains of the ill-fated Emperor, MAXIMILIAN, may be (in case this should not already have been done) deposited in a grave of his own and inclosed in a suitable coffin—if possible, a metallic one. All expenses to be refunded by this legation.

Trusting that it will be possible to procure this slight alleviation to the deep affliction of the Imperial family, I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixty-eighth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 6.

The State Constitutional Convention met at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mr. BURRILL presented a minority report from the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, advocating the restriction of the powers of the Legislature to create districts for local government.

Mr. FRANCIS presented a minority report from the Committee on Cities, arguing against the plan proposed by a majority of the Committee.

Mr. MORRIS moved that the Convention adjourn to-day at 12 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. BELL offered a resolution requesting the Canal Board to cause a test to be made as to the capacity of the locks, and to report the result at as early a day as practicable. Tabled.

Mr. VERPLANCK moved to strike out from the report of the Financial Committee so much of the canal debt summary as includes "advances to the canal debt sinking fund and other canal purposes, by taxation since 1846 and simple interest at five per cent.," amounting to $18,037,269 68, and deducting that amount from the aggregate of the canal debt.

Mr. AXTELL called up his resolution for a select committee of five to consider the question of providing in the Constitution for the permanent care of disabled soldiers. Adopted.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The consideration of the Reports of the Committees on Finances and Canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BARNARD took the floor in defence of the Finance Committee. He reviewed the canal management under the contract system, and argued that the State officials had failed to keep the canals in proper condition for business. He made extensive quotations from the testimony taken by the Canal Investigating Committee exposing the "rings" and combinations entered into in relation to the letting of the canal contracts.

Before Mr. BARNARD had concluded the hour of adjournment arrived, and the Convention adjourned to Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

Frightful Accident at the Chittenden County Fair.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Sept. 6.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon a frightful accident occurred during the races at the Chittenden County Fair Grounds in this city. The seats arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, while densely crowded with spectators, fell to the ground with a fearful crash, bringing down with them over 3,000 people, over fifty of whom were injured—some, it is supposed, fatally, and many with broken limbs.

The structure was over thirty feet high. That more were not injured is miraculous.

NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

Closing Exercises—Addresses by Gen. Howard, Gov. Burnside and Chief-Justice Chase—The Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Sept. 6.

The closing day of the fair passed off successfully, 20,000 people being in attendance. The receipts have largely exceeded the expenditures. Gen. HOWARD delivered the address at noon, and Chief-Justice CHASE and Gov. BURNSIDE made a few remarks laudatory of the great New-England Fair.

The first race for gentlemen's road horses, to road wagons, owners to drive, for purses of $75 and $25, was contested by *Morning Star*, of Cranston; *Brittain*, of Hartford; *Dixie*, of Pawtucket, and *Frank*, of Vermont. *Star* won in three straight heats, in 2:40¼, 2:50 and 2:38¼—the last two being withdrawn after the first heat.

The second race for all trotting horses to harness for purses of $1,000 and $500 was the most interesting, and was contested by *Lady Thorne*, of New-York; *Lucy*, of Hartford; and *Bruno*, of New-York. *Thorne* won the first heat, by a neck, in 2:26¼, *Lucy* second; in the second heat, each horse had the lead at times, *Thorne* coming in ahead in 2:26¼, *Lucy* second. *Bruno* took third heat in 2:29¼, *Thorne* running on the home stretch, and losing the heat. *Thorne* won the third heat without difficulty in 2:30¼. *Bruno* took the second purse.

A running race, single mile, no purse up, was won by *Gen. Williams* in 1:50¼, he beating *Sligo*, *Rurica* and *Georgia*.

A tandem race was won by *Washington* and mate in 2:37, they leading *Kingston* and mate by an eighth of a mile throughout the last half.

The third regular race was for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40, for a purse of $200. *Patchen Chief*, of New-York; *Navigator*, of Boston; *Helene*, of Hartford; *Pegasus*, of Waterville, Me., and *Uncle Eben*, of Providence, contested the race. *Patchen* won the first heat in 2:37¼, and the second in 2:37. *Navigator* won the third in 2:38¼, and *Patchen* the fourth in 2:41¼.

The race for horses that have never trotted better than 2:50 was contested by *Fly*, of Framingham, Mass., and *Pathfinder*, of Hartford. *Fly* won in three straight heats; time, 2:42, 2:42, 2:42¼.

At the annual dinner speeches were made by Dr. GEO. B. LORING, President of the New-England Society, Gov. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire, Ex-Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and others.

Proceedings of the Third and Last Days—Exhibitions of Stock—Address by Gen. Howard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Sept. 6, 1867.

Yesterday, (Thursday,) the third day of the fair, opened rather unfavorably in consequence of slight showers of rain. The show of stock, heretofore noticed as the finest ever witnessed in New-England, has proved only a mere side-show, and the trots have monopolized the attention of almost every person who has attended the fair.

It has been frequently remarked of the New-England State and county fairs in this section, that the attention of farmers and mechanics has been gradually withdrawn from the proper features of the fairs to these races. The matter is being fully discussed, and there will doubtless soon be a change, as many of our prominent farmers have taken hold of it in earnest.

ORATION BY GEN. HOWARD.

The chief interest centred in the oration by Gen. HOWARD, which was delivered at 11 o'clock. His leading topic was educated labor.

He said that he came to learn rather than teach, and perhaps to awake thought and discussion, which might result in good. He should first touch upon agriculture. To quote the words of a New-England Governor in a recent address, he thought "It was to manufacturers that a State must look for future glory, and for the discovery and development of her resources; for the encouragement of her commerce and agriculture; and for the retention of her best energies at home." He would also quote from the same address on the subject of manufactures, to show that labor and skill bestowed upon manufactures are the principal sources of its final value. Therefore the State which merely exports raw material cannot thrive as one which finishes them to the last degree required for actual use before they are put in the market. It is a better sight to see a State importing raw materials and exporting finished goods, as the State then gives employment to industry and skill, and attracts a producing population, and opens thousands of avenues of prosperity. This view of the matter, he believed, was a sound one, not only for New-England, but for many other States which have heretofore advocated a different system of political economy. Educated labor was the subject he had proposed to himself to dwell upon to-day. It was well expressed in the words quoted, "that it is mind which, coming in contact with matter, gives it value." Opposite principles were first considered in this regard. There seemed to have been two contending principles which are antagonistic. One is often implied in the common expression, "There must be those who think and those who labor." In other connections it was "mind holds and controls capital, and that capital is superior to labor." The other principle was quite the reverse and was concentrated in the phrase, "Educated labor." The former is illustrated by the system of American slavery, the latter to some extent by the *free, educated labor of New-England*. These principles are now in the very heat of the contest. In Maryland, to-day, the apprentice system which is still sustained by State laws, and the State Judiciary decisions, in the face of all the United States legislation, forces a large number of young men to be held in practical bondage. This was the result of the efforts of men who at the close of the war tried to have slavery retained in fact though abolished in name. The same class of men, who might be called reactionists, are now trying to fix the rates of wages by prescribed rules, so that there shall be no change in their market value. Another contrivance was the introduction of coolies or other of the most ignorant and degraded foreign laborers. Another is the attempt to absorb all the laborers can earn by a system of trade that enables capital to keep poor men in debt.

If we compare State by State, the free State always has the advantage of the slave State. He gave the following table comparing the statistics of the States of Connecticut and South Carolina to show the correctness of this statement:

	Connecticut.	South Carolina.
Area, square miles	4,674	24,500
Population, 1860	460,147	703,708 (slaves includ'd)
Value real and personal property	$444,274,114	$548,138,754 (slaves includ'd)
Land improved, acres	1,830,000 (or 3-5ths)	4,500,000 (or 1-5th)
Cash value farms, 1860	$90,830,005	$139,652,508
Value per acre	$50	$31
Value of farming implements	$2,339,481	$6,151,657
Value of live stock	$11,311,079	$23,934,465
Products of farms, 1860	$18,232,993	$36,426,807
Products per acre	$10	$8
Products of mechanical industry	$83,000,000	$6,800,000
Total products of mechanical industry	$101,232,992	$43,226,807
Product per inhabitant	$220	$61

The fallacy of the master's reasoning was, that he seeks to elevate himself and his family at the expense of fifty other men, whom he seems to regard in no other way than as part of the machinery given him to effect a selfish object. He drew the distinction between the farmer's sons starting in life with energy and small capital and working up, and the sons of ignorant men or slaves. He concurred with Mr. LINCOLN in his views on labor in his address to Congress in 1861, when he comprehended the whole subject in one sentence: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." This being the case, how necessary it is to train the minds of the young in such a way that they shall never cease to combine labor with skill. Precisely the same principle extends to manufactories and commerce. Without skill the laborer cannot rise; his labor is hardly more than commensurate with his necessities. But give him skill and his labor immediately has increased value. He had noticed the remark "that when two boys ride on one horse one boy must ride behind." Capital should be made to ride behind, and it can only be made to do so by labor, or the laborers asserting their proper dignity. To effect this the laborer must be educated. The school system had wonderfully changed for the better. The introduction of normal schools—schools for the education of teachers—has given rise to a system of teaching that Massachusetts can transport to Virginia and South Carolina, and take the material which is so wofully decried by our copperheadish advocates of the gorilla doctrine, and work it up, and mould in such a manner as to produce men, women and children who can read, write, cipher, understand geography and English grammar, and explain them almost as well as the more favored children of New-England. There had been a gradual elevation and expansion within his own recollection. We must claim with deep and significant solemnity that a negro is a man. This once admitted, all arguments against him are swept to the wind. The same reasoning precisely applies to the Indian. He is a man, and entitled to the rights and privileges of a man. Men may be low in the scale of civilization, they may be barbarous, yet as men they are capable of instruction. Proper education will fit them for higher and higher positions, and enable them better and better to perform the duties devolved on them by their Creator. In Rhode Island, he said: "By the promulgation of your principles of liberty, by your advocacy of education, by the practical training you have given to your young men and your young women, you initiated the great conflict which drove those who differed from you into a fiery opposition and ultimately into rebellion. You have conquered. Millions of whites and blacks are now free from their former thraldom. They afford for your cultivation new soil, with many of the stones and briers, stumps and trees not yet removed; but still a soil that is capable of receiving seed and affording rich products." The Northern people followed the armies with their schools, and during the past year have contributed nearly $1,000,000 from private resources. They should not now hang back, but keep on contributing, and help on the poor blacks and whites until they are self-supporting. In relation to the coöperative system, he said he had been without much practical experience in connection with manufacturing establishments, and was unable to say whether a coöperative system, in which the laborer should have some share, however small, in the profits, would or would not be advisable. But it appeared to him that the holders of capital, as well as the laborers, will be obliged very soon to take this subject under serious consideration. In the South, as a general rule, the workingmen prefer to have an interest in the crop. From his experience he believed the renting of land for a share of the crop to be the best for all parties concerned, or rather the next best to the ownership and working of one's own estate. He quoted from the report of the Assistant Commissioner of Arkansas, in relation to a plantation near Little Rock, which was worked on share with great success. The testimony from Texas is that in the cotton planting portions of the State nearly one-half of the freedmen are working for a share of the crop, planters preferring to hire them in this way, the incentive to care and industry being greater, and the numbers renting and farming land on their own account are largely in excess of those of last year, and constantly increasing. He had been much interested in the history of coöperative stores in England. By means of them large numbers of poor people had risen from the merest pittance of wages to affluence. One association called "The Store of the Society of Equitable Pioneers," started in 1844 with a working capital of £28, which now amounts to more than £215,000, or over one million of dollars. The success of these pioneers caused other men to emulate their example till a network of similar societies spread, one after another, all over England. The greater number of them are coöperative stores, and all are prosperous and increasing. He had notice of an association among the poor clerks of Washington, which might prove beneficial to that class and their families. Yet these coöperative stores were not of universal application. The great principle that underlies all others which affect us in our personal and social relations, our Lord has expressed in this manner: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you"—a principle born of perfect knowledge of all human relationships.

If we could bear in mind that neither wealth, nor honor, nor position should be the all-absorbing object of life; that it is but a stepping stone in the fulfillment of God's, plan society would be in a great manner relieved from the intense passion and prejudice that keep it in ferment and render it necessary to experiment so much as we do in working out proper relationships and adjustments. The disposition to do right, the universal disposition in this country to do right as God gives us to see the right—with this how rapid would be our intellectual and moral growth, and commensurate with it, our material prosperity.

Gen. HOWARD closed with the words: "So let us rejoice with all our hearts that no system of slavery, of oppression, or of despotism, can longer be defended on the ground of wicked expediency or evil necessity."

The fair has proved a success in all respects, and has been the best arranged fair ever held by the New-England Society.

ANDY.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Argument of Col. E. W. Dennis, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., of Gen. Sickles' Staff, on the Bearings of the Reconstruction Acts on the United States Courts.

The following able argument was called out by Gen. SICKLES, in preparing his report, in which allusion was made to it:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 27, 1867.

Capt. J. W. Clous, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The papers relating to the matter of the refusal of the United States Marshal for North Carolina to conform to regulations provided by the order of the District Commander respecting final process in certain cases in the two States composing this District, referred to this office for remarks, are respectfully returned.

It appears that at the last June term of the United States Circuit Court, for the North Carolina District, a judgment was rendered in favor of certain plaintiffs, citizens of Louisiana, against certain defendants, citizens of North Carolina, upon a promissory note made April 5, 1862, for goods sold in that year. Execution having issued to the Marshal, his proceedings thereon were stayed by the Post Commander, in pursuance of paragraph 2, of General Orders No. 10, from these headquarters, dated April 11, 1867, a copy of which, and of the preamble setting forth the grounds thereof, are as follows:

"The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military District cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year; many families have been deprived of shelter, many more need food and clothing; needful implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation, unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief; and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce upon an impoverished people the immediate collection of all claims.

To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced: They will continue in force, with such modifications as the occasion may require, until the civil government of the respective States shall be established, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States.

The Commanding-General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations, and the coöperation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing; and that the avenues of industry, enterprise and organization thus opened, will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

* * * * * *

2. Judgments of decrees, for the payment of money, on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action now pending shall be stayed; and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced for any such cause of action."

The Post-Commander was instructed to prevent levy and sale, and did so.

The matter seems to have been reported to Washington, and certain dispatches have passed between the General-in-Chief and the Major-General commanding this district, whereby the latter, though at first directed to exempt the United States Court process from the said order, has been subsequently authorized to pursue the course originally adopted.

Meantime the process in the hands of the Marshal is suspended by the Post Commander by force.

In the conflict of authority which is brought to an issue by the proceedings that have been above recited, one side or the other must prevail. Law, justice and expediency call for the recognition in one by the other, and by all the world, of paramount power. Either the military must give way or the Marshal yield. If the Commanding General should be compelled to submit to be overruled, the results which would follow would be two-fold in the bearing, affecting the people of this District on the one hand, and on the other involving far-reaching consequences of the gravest moment as regards the general administration of the reconstruction enactment.

The immediate practical effect of allowing this particular order of the Commanding General to be annulled, deeply concerns the people whose welfare and prosperity he properly deems it his high duty to consult, while exercising the functions with which he is entrusted, in the execution of the acts of Congress. These people, suffering under countless calamities, which, though entailed by the wicked folly of some of them, are calamities that no patriot can desire to see aggravated or prolonged, hailed with universal satisfaction the relief afforded by the edict which bade the relentless credit or stay his hand. Citizens of all parties and of every calling discerned in the circumstances under which the debts suspended were contracted, convincing reasons for relaxing the rigor of the rich man's remedies. The popularity of the measure was shown by the favor with which it was received. Its wise beneficence is demonstrated by its operation, which has been an unqualified success. If it be now disregarded in the United States Courts, such an event produces either the gross injustice of permitting non-resident creditors to have the advantage of the exclusive right to swallow up the substance of unfortunate debtors, while Carolinians cannot collect from each other, or else it renders necessary, for uniformity and impartiality, the abrogation of the order altogether, and the precipitation upon these people of the evils heretofore averted. The recission of General Order No. 10 would fall with blighting force upon the Carolinas. Its distressing effects would be visible on every side; in trade paralyzed, and merchandise sacrificed; in harvests interrupted; in ungathered crops, scattered, wasted and destroyed; in estates broken up and sold at nominal prices, in labor disorganized; in unsatisfied prodigious judgments, loading the dockets, and in the dejected countenances of hundreds of unhappy families, confronted at last with the horrors of a Winter of famine.

In the presence of considerations such as the foregoing, it seems very plainly the duty of the Commanding General not only to exert all his powers to maintain a rule, the reversal of which would be so manifestly impolitic and fraught with such disastrous consequences to the inhabitants of the district committed to his government; but, also, to lay before his superior, the General-in-Chief, the reasons which should dissuade from steps unintentionally but nevertheless inevitably leading to the infliction of so much suffering and so much wrong.

But there is another view of this subject of even greater importance, because it concerns not only local but general interests. What has been presented in the preceding observations, though believed to strongly support the action of the district commander, relates solely to the welfare of the population of these two States. It remains to point out that there is a great question of right involved in the determination of which the whole country is interested, and that a decision thereof adverse to the claims of the military commander, and in favor of the recognition of the authority of the United States Marshal as paramount, would not only do violence to principles of law, but would carry consequences unavoidably calculated to baffle and paralyze the hands of all engaged, in good faith, in the work of reconstruction.

It is proper to notice at the threshold of this discussion, what will naturally occur to a professional mind—namely, that except as a question of administrative policy, respecting which communications have passed between the district commander and his superior officer, the General-in-Chief, there is no "case" in this matter properly before any determining authority or in any forum. If liability for disrespect to the United States Circuit Court in North Carolina, or for resisting its officers, or obstructing its process, is predicable of the post commander at Wilmington, or of any other party or parties to the transactions that have taken place, the law provides a penal remedy, and the practice of the Court prescribes the mode of procedure according to which the offender or offenders may be dealt with.

It appears that the privision of General Order No. 10 directing the stay, the enforcement of which interrupts the Marshal, was not set up by the defendants nor in any manner judicially passed upon by the Court.

There is, therefore, no antagonism between any decision of the Court and military authorities; and *non constat*, that, if the matter were brought before that Court at the next term, there would be any difference of opinion disclosed between the Judge and the Commanding General. For all that is known, neither the District Judge nor Chief-Justice CHASE is inclined to dispute the validity and binding force of the provision of the order.

It is true that the Chief-Justice is reported to have remarked, in his address to the bar in Raleigh, that "the military authority does not extend in any respect to the Courts of the United States." But this observation was made before the passage of the act of July 19, which defined with enlarged scope the powers of District Commanders; and, moreover, there is nothing in the remark that can be construed as denying the power of the Commander to modify the local law, nor as refusing to conform thereto in the execution of the process of that Court.

Had not the Marshal made such haste to press this issue, it would not be now before any department or officer of the Government. The regular course would seem to require that the Marshal should, at the next term, when and where alone the process in his hands is properly returnable, bring to the attention of the Court, in the customary manner, any information or representation touching alleged obstructions of his proceedings that he may see fit. It will then and there—and then and there only—be suitable and legitimate for the subject to be further treated by the civil authorities.

It is reasonable to believe that when the controversy, which has been needlessly transferred to an improper arbiter, shall be brought before the learned and able Chief-Justice, his enlightened judgment, instructed by events in which he has borne conspicuous and illustrious part, will promptly see in the circumstances of the case ample reason to adopt the spirit of the language of Mr. Justice STORY, in the familiar case of Beers *vs.* Houghton, (9 Peters, S. C. R. 329,) wherein the Supreme Court held that the proceedings of ministerial officers of Federal Courts should be conformed to the provisions of local law.

That accomplished Judge said: "The Process Act of 1789, c. 21, expressly adapted the forms of writs and modes of process of the State Courts in suits at common law. The act of 1792, c. 36, permanently continued the forms of writs, executions, and other process, and the forms and modes of proceeding in suits at common law then in use in the Courts of the United States, under the Process Act of 1789; but with this remarkable difference, that they were subject to such alterations and additions as the said courts respectively should, in their discretion, deem expedient; or to such regulations as the Supreme Court of the United States should think proper from time to time by rule to prescribe to any Circuit or District Court concerning the same. The constitutional validity and extent of the power thus given to the Courts of the United States to make alterations and additions in the process, as well as in the modes of proceeding in suits, was fully considered by this Court in the cases of Wayman *vs.* Southard, (10 Wheat., 1;) and the Bank of the United States *vs.* Halstead, (10 Wheat., 51.) It was there held that this delegation of power by Congress was perfectly constitutional; that the power to alter and add to the process and modes of proceeding in a suit, embraced the whole progress of such suit, and every transaction in it, from its commencement to its termination, and until the judgment should be satisfied; and that it authorized the courts to prescribe and regulate the conduct of the officer in the execution of final process, in giving effect to its judgment. And it was emphatically laid down that 'a general superintendence over the subject seems to be properly within the judicial province, and has always been so considered;' and that 'this provision enables the Courts of the Union to make such improvements in its forms and modes of proceeding as experience may suggest; and especially to adopt such State laws on this subject as might vary to advantage the forms and modes of proceeding which prevailed in Sept., 1789.' The result of this doctrine, as practically expounded or applied in the case of the Bank of the United States *vs.* Halstead, is that the Courts may by their rules, not only alter the forms, but the effect and operation of the process, whether mesne or final, and the modes of proceeding under it, so that it may reach property not liable in 1789, by the State laws to be taken in execution, or may exempt property which was not then exempted, but has been exempted by subsequent State laws."

It can scarcely be doubted that Chief-Justice CHASE would discover in the condition of affairs which led the Major-General Commanding to issue General Order No. 10, incontrovertible reasons why the Court should find this one of the cases where the adoption of local regulations is called for by justice and expediency. These regulations modifying the statutes of the State have been prescribed by the District Commander by virtue of the power reposed in him by Congress, and they have, until revoked by competent authority, the sanction of law.

And this brings the discussion to the inquiry whether, after all, the judicial authority of the United States Circuit Courts can, in fact, properly nullify the orders of the district commander. It seems very clear that the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Acts, was to place these States exclusively under military rule, and to constitute this rule, for the time being, the supreme authority. Not only does the first act of March 2, 1867, make these States (section 1) "subject to the military authority of the United States," but section 10 of the act of July 19 enjoins upon the commander that he is not to be "bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States." These two provisions, taken together, in view of the general tenor of the enactments, plainly indicate the purpose of Congress to commit the regulation of affairs to the military department of the Government exclusively; for, in the nature of things, supremacy of military authority—which is martial law—is incompatible with civil interference, and, as if to save all doubt, Congress has added the express injunction to disregard the opinion, not only of any State officer, but of any civil officer of the United States.

It is not for the Major-General commanding this district to pause to inquire into the expediency or constitutional sanction of the provisions of a set of laws of Congress, especially laws which have brought order out of chaos in the Southern country, and which promise, if their execution continue successful, to give peace to the nation and security to liberty. The provision is broad and comprehensive. No civil officer—Marshal, Judge, Attorney, nor (as a civil officer) President is empowered to instruct the district commander. He is to act according to his own discretion, subject only to military orders from his proper superior.

It must readily appear to any person acquainted with affairs that numberless perils attend the concession of paramount authority to the United States Courts sitting in these military districts. If this be granted, (let one single illustration of its fatal effects be cited,) does not the confinement of every prisoner arrested by military authority become subject to be terminated by the decision of a United States Judge on *habeas corpus?*

Plenary powers to enforce, by the customary penalty of imprisonment, the maintenance of order is conferred by Congress; but suppose the Commanding Generals are compelled to obey the writ, in how many of the districts will those powers be of any avail? In how many will the Judges acknowledge the constitutionality of the acts? Is it not perfectly plain that *if these District Judges be allowed to call the army into Court the acts become nugatory?*

If to this suggestion it be answered that in the District Court for South Carolina Judge BRYAN has recognized the binding force of this very order, it may be replied that while his ruling supports the belief that the Chief-Justice ought to, and would, do likewise, it furnishes no assurance what would be decided by him or any other Judge in case the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts was ever called in question.

To recapitulate, the examination of this matter in this office leads to the conclusions:

1. That a revocation of General Order No. 10 would be grieviously prejudicial to the interests of the people of the Carolinas.

2. That it does not appear that any conflict exists between the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina and the Military Commander of this District, but merely a collision with the Marshal prematurely forced by him.

3. That it is reasonable to believe that Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE, with the question before him, will conform proceedings on final process to the local law as modified by the Commanding General.

4. That Congress intended to make the military in these districts paramount to all other departments of the Government.

5. That to concede to the United States Courts authority to overrule the military commander will be apt to lead to substantial nullification of the Reconstruction Acts.

All of which is respectfully submitted, with expression of regret that the brief period of a few hours allowed for the preparation of this report precludes that complete presentation of the subject which its great importance demands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. W. DENNIS,
Brevet Colonel Judge Advocate, U. S. A.,
Judge Advocate Second Military District.

RAILROAD CALAMITY.

Terrible Casualty on the Naugatuck Railroad—Ten Lives Lost.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Sept. 6.

The passenger train on the Naugatuck Railroad, which left Waterbury at 7 o'clock last evening for Winsted, broke through the bridge across Branch River, about two miles from Thomaston. The couplings to the tender of the engine broke and the baggage-car went into the river. Sixteen persons in the car were swept into the Naugatuck and carried over the dam at Thomaston. It floated three miles from the scene of the accident, and was at last secured, and five men clinging to it were rescued. Ten persons are supposed to be drowned. Six bodies have been recovered, one of them LUCIUS SKINNER, Adams Express Agent, of Winsted. A son of EGBERT W. SPERRY, of Wolcottville, 15 years of age, who left this city last evening for home, was among the drowned. His body has been recovered. Mr. SKINNER ran a stage from Winsted to Hartford thirty years ago, and was well known and universally esteemed by business men here. The stores and factories at Thomaston are closed, and all are engaged in searching for the bodies.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Elections Yesterday—Large Majority in Favor of the Government.

TORONTO, Friday, Sept. 6.

Forty-four elections to the House of Commons have been concluded in Ontario. Of these the *Leader* claims 39 as supporters of the Government. For the local Legislature 44 elections have been completed; more than half of the whole of which the same journal claims as Government supporters. The *Globe's* classification of the parties, although reducing these figures somewhat, leaves a large majority in favor of the Government.

Riotous Demonstrations in Montreal—The Hall Occupied by D'Arcy McGee Beset with Rioters.

TORONTO, Friday, Sept. 6.

A dispatch from Montreal this evening to the *Globe*, says: "CARTER is elected for both Houses by a majority of 350. The majority for MCGEE at the close of the poll was 277.

After the announcement, a mob of about 200 of the Devlin party arrived opposite Mechanics' Hall and tore down the statement of the poll. A riot then commenced, a shower of stones being directed at the hall, and the windows in front were broken. There was a free fight in the street. The mob was kept out of the hall where MCGEE was, by revolver shots from the inside at the entrance. The Guards charged on the rioters and put them to rout."

Election Fight in Clarence.

OTTAWA, Friday, Sept. 6.

At the election for the County of Russell today, a severe fight took place between the French and Irish. One man had his leg broken, and a good many others had broken heads.

The Dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 6.

The Committee of Ceremonies and Dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery and Laying of the Corner-stone of the Monument on the 17th of September, have completed all their arrangements. President JOHNSON and his Cabinet will be present, and also the Governors and their staffs of the following States: Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland. These have responded that they would be present. Others are expected; also, the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago and other cities; also, a number of regiments from various States, among which is Col. PETER LYLE's regiment from Philadelphia. The address will be delivered by EX-GOV. BRADFORD, of Maryland.

Ample arrangements have been made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the accommodation of visitors. The Presidential train will leave Washington at 6 o'clock in the morning. A special train with the Governors and their staffs will leave Baltimore at 6:20 o'clock A. M. Other trains for the accommodation of visitors will leave at 4:30, 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. Tickets will be sold at reduced rates for the round trip from New-York, Philadelphia and the Western cities. The cars will go to Keedysville, two miles from the cemetery.

The order of the procession will be published on Monday.

Merchants' Union Express Company.

AUBURN, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 6.

In the case of PHELPS against the Merchants' Union Express Company, the following is a copy of the official order granted by Judge NELSON, at Cooperstown, on Tuesday last:

HENRY E. PHELPS *vs.* WILLIAM C. BEARDSLEY, Treasurer of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and others: The motion in the above cause having been adjourned to Sept. 3, at the same time and place, and counsel for the defendants appearing to oppose said motion, and no person appearing on behalf of the complainant, ordered that the said motion be denied.

(Signed) S. NELSON.

WATERTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The motion in the suit of NORRIS WINSLOW against the American Express Company, which was adjourned by Judge MILLER on the application of the plaintiff, came on to-day. It was stated that the plaintiff's attorneys had countermanded their notice of the motion. The defendants claimed that it could never have been intended by the plaintiff to press the matter seriously, and that to permit him to withdraw now was to allow him to trifle with the Court and the parties defendant. The defendants' counsel also said that they were prepared to read the affidavits of nearly every stockholder approving the management of which the plaintiff complained. The Judge denied the motion for an injunction and Receiver, and an order to that effect was made.

The Antietam National Cemetery Dedication—Railroad Fare Reduction—The Marshalship of Antietam.

Arrangements have been made for a reduction in the fare of round trip tickets on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its connections as far north as New-York, and as far West as Cincinnati, for the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery on the 17th inst. The Committee of Arrangements having charge of the dedication announce that the prices will be two-thirds of the usual fare, at which rate the charge will be $13 75, from New-York and back. It is expected that other roads will make a corresponding reduction of fare.

Gen. GRANT, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, has assigned Col. JAMES M. MOORE, of the United States Army, to the Chief Marshalship at the Antietam Cemetery dedication on the 17th inst.

Indiana State Fair.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Friday, Sept. 6.

The approaching State Fair promises to be the greatest success of anything of the kind held in the West for many years. The State Board of Agriculture has arranged with the celebrated balloon manager, JOHN M. KINNEY, for a series of ground balloon ascensions, comprising a series of topical ascensions, a balloon race, and a balloon wedding; also a grand display of fireworks will take place each evening of the fair.

Secretary A. J. HOLMES and Superintendent JOHN B. SULLIVAN have been on the grounds to-day, and sold $2,500 worth of berths and eating stands.

The City Council have just appropriated $2,000 to aid in putting up the grounds in the best style. The mile-time track will be completed this week, and the amphitheatre adjoining the track, capable of seating 3,000 people, is also approaching completion.

Man Drowned while Attempting to Cross the Connecticut River.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 6.

JAMES CORNEY, a member of the George Dwight steam Fire Engine Company of this city, was drowned to-day while attempting to cross the Connecticut River to Agawam Island, where his comrades were holding a clam-bake and celebrating their annual muster in company with their guests, the Franklin Associates Hose Company of Charlestown.

The Saengerfest at Indianapolis, Ind.—Railroad Casualty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 6.

A heavy rain-storm this morning interfered materially with the Singers' picnic, but clearing off about noon a large number were present. During the afternoon addresses were made by Senator MORTON and Judge STALLE, of Cincinnati—the latter in German. The festival winds up to-night with a grand ball at Fest Hall.

A brakeman on the Cincinnati Road, named HARRY BROUSE, was knocked from a freight train while passing under a bridge to-day and killed almost instantly.

National Cigar-makers Convention in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 6.

The National Cigar-makers Convention closed a very harmonious session last evening.

Cincinnati was selected as the place to hold the next annual Convention, and the first Monday in September, 1868, as the day.

Balloon Ascension at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Sept. 6.

The final ascension of Prof. KING's balloon, the *Hyperion*, took place from this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Professor was accompanied by five passengers. The balloon took the northeasterly route.

Railroad Accident in Farmingdale, Me.

GARDNER, Me., Friday, Sept. 6.

A man named SAMUEL HOWE, while standing on the railroad track in Farmingdale, near his store, was struck by the express train from Augusta this afternoon, and so seriously injured that he died in about an hour.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard.

MOBILE, Friday, Sept. 6.

Two cases of yellow fever were sent to the hospital from the schooner *Dawn*, lately from Tampico. No cases originating in the city have been reported.

Registration in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 6.

The Atlanta *New Era* is officially informed that the registration in Georgia, as far as heard from, is something over 183,000 names.

Base Ball Matters—Match Between the Union Club, of Lansingburgh, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 6.

An interesting match of base-ball was played this afternoon between the Union Club, of Lansingburgh, and the Athletics, of this city, on the grounds of the latter. The match was won by the Athletics, the score standing 47 to 8. There were about 3,000 spectators on the grounds to witness the contest. The following is the score:

UNIONS.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETICS.	Outs.	Runs.
Carner, c.	4	0	Kleinfelder, 1st b.	7	2
Abrams, p.	4	1	McBride, p.	3	5
McAtee, s. s.	4	0	Reach, 2d b.	3	6
Leavenworth, 1st b.	2	1	Wilkins, s. s.	2	6
McKeon, r. f.	4	0	Fisler, 3d b.	0	7
M. King, c. f.	1	3	Sensenderfer, l. f.	2	7
Ward, 2d b.	2	1	Berry, c. f.	4	5
S. King, l. f.	2	2	Radcliff, c.	3	5
Penfield, 3d b.	4	0	Cuthbert, r. f.	3	4
Total	27	8	Total	27	47

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Unions	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	1—8
Atlantic	0	17	0	5	13	3	1	4	4—47

Umpire—Mr. WATSON, of the Camden Club.

Arrival of the Steamship Herman.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Sept. 6—Evening.

The steamship *Herman*, from Bremen Aug. 27, is below and will be up in course of the night.

The Reported Changes in the Cabinet.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of yesterday says: "The rumor prevailing here for the last twenty-four hours of change in the War Department is wholly without truth, so far as that Department is concerned; but we cannot but give credence to the reports that Cabinet changes are imminent."

The *Intelligencer* also says, in another article: "There can now be but little doubt that it is the intention of the President, at an early day, to issue a proclamation granting amnesty and pardon to the mass of the Southern people who have been engaged in the late war—perhaps to all not implicated in offences other than merely political."

Speech of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO spoke briefly at a meeting in Eaton, Ohio, on the 3d inst. In the course of his remarks he said his hearers should not think that because the war was over, the fighting had ceased. Blood was running no longer, but their troubles were not ended. There was as much important work now to be done, to promote their own welfare and that of their children, as had already been done, and upon the fidelity of the people to the Government depended its perpetuity and prosperity. The foundation on which the conspiracy against the Government rested was the terrible wrong of human bondage, and the design of extending it into the territories of the United States. Its supporters in the South bought up the Northern Democratic leaders, and thus were able to control the nation. But it was written in letters of light in the eternal and everlasting courts of justice, that a course of iniquity such as that should come to an end. God would not always suffer it to endure, even if the struggle to overthrow it made graveyards by the ten-acre field. He was not speaking of the rank and file of the Democratic Party, but of its leaders. The same conspiracy was now going on, and its leaders were at work, and would continue to work till the heel of loyal men was placed on the serpent's head. It was the decree of God that they were to fight the copperhead snake until they had killed it. On the subject of reconstruction he said that the President had undertaken to establish civil governments in the Southern States, but he (DELANO) never saw any constitutional authority for it. Congress was required to establish civil governments in all the States. But in regard to the present conspiracy, where were VALLANDIGHAM, and PENDLETON, and JEFF. DAVIS, and TOOMBS, and MOSBY on this question? When JOHNSON was swinging or reeling around the circle, he said that Congress was a "pretended Congress," "hanging on the verge of the Government." What was that but saying that Congress was an illegal body? VALLANDIGHAM and THURMAN echoed this declaration; they said Congress was not a legal body, because all the States were not represented. But if Congress was an illegal body, then its acts were void. Suppose the President, who, instead of being a Moses, was a Pharaoh, prevented any reconstruction this Fall. He would then assert the validity of his State Governments, and they would be represented in the Electoral College. The people were mistaken if they thought they were yet out of danger. ANDREW JOHNSON was probably now contriving means to remove Gen. GRANT; he was now quarreling with him, and might remove him. The only way to get rid of the President was to impeach him, and until he was removed he would be an obstacle in the way of reconstruction. The speaker believed there was a deep-seated purpose on the part of the President to restore the rebels to power, and men like VALLANDIGHAM, who opposed the war, supported the President. These men were looking to a revolution. The South was powerless; but they hoped to succeed through the accidental tyrant at Washington. He had no doubt they would be foiled, for Congress had anticipated the President's course. That body knew from Secretary STANTON that GRANT was loyal, and would not allow rebels to be counted in the Electoral College, and they had made a law so that the President could not remove him. But if the President tried to remove him he would find that GRANT was there; he would also find one hundred thousand boys in blue ready to stand by the old flag and strike down the conspiracy.

In Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of the 4th inst., an altercation about some trifling affair occurred between two boys, aged 15 and 12 years respectively, and the elder stabbed the younger to the heart, causing his death almost instantly. The murderer was arrested.

FROM THE PROVINCES.

New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia—The City of Halifax—Its Situation, Business, Buildings, &c.—Army and Navy Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1867.

If there is any Yankee who is not convinced that his own country is the greatest country in the world, and his own people the greatest people, let him come to New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia and consider what he may see. But, happily, there is no Yankee in such a state of doubt, or who needs this discipline. It is instructive, however, to be informed, by actual observation, what this fine, natural region is, what it might be, and what keeps it unprogressive.

There can be no finer site for a city and seaport than Halifax. The approach seaward is unobstructed and the channel deep, yet commanded by islands and promontories, frowning with Her Majesty's cannon. This channel, which opens into a grand bay in front of the city, and which projects the sea inward, beyond the city, about ten miles, forming an inclosed estuary or lake of that length, large and deep enough to accommodate a dozen navies, is never closed by ice, and is subject to a tide of only three feet. The water is of beautiful color and purity—crisp, fresh, and blue-green. The city lies upon an even side hill, like an inclined plane, affording natural sewerage in every part; crowning the hill is the citadel, or fortress, a work of great extent, commanding the city and bay; back of the citadel, or westward, spreads a plain, where are commons and pleasure-grounds, with residences, and which affords ample space for the indefinite spread of the city, when, in the march of liberty and self-government, the signal is given for its resurrection. The business part, as might be supposed, is along the wharves and the two or three streets parallel with them. The better-looking residences are at the south and north ends and west of the citadel. The heart, or centre, though with a sprinkling of more respectable elements, is squalid and hopeless, beyond description. Standing at the entrance of one of these long streets, dingy, dusty, arid and endless—Albemarle-street, for example—one thinks, involuntarily, that such might be the streets of hell, and wishes for another Dante to take in the scene. Unpaved, except by a sort of macadamizing; flat from side to side, and without walks; built closely with one and two-story houses, uniformly of the same color with the ground they stand on; the houses without pretence of steps, stoop, piazza or basement, but opening upon a dead level with the roadway, totally devoid of architectural ornament, and without a blade of grass, a shrub or tree, as far as the eye can reach; with squalid, miserable children, playing in a kind of helpless manner—nothing more forlorn, more comfortless or hopeless can be conceived. A kind of diabolic enchantment pervades the scene, under this hot, August sun; and when one turns toward the glorious expanse of the bay and catches the vivifying breeze, the juxtaposition seems unnatural and impossible.

But you turn the other way, and lo! the citadel, and the union jack, and the cannon, and the red-coats. This gives us further pause, and begins to let in light. We see well enough, as we go on, what keeps the people down and prevents prosperity. It is the lack of confidence and energy which comes of dependence upon a foreign and arbitrary Government. To close up the matter of the houses, we may add that, with the exception of a few of modern aspect on the outskirts, they all seem to be on the same plan and pattern—plain, ungainly, unpainted, or reduced by attrition of dust to the color of the dust, and standing bolt outright on the walk. A court-yard or door-way to a private residence is unknown, and the large houses look as if they were the parents or grand-parents of the small ones.

The residence of the Governor, called the Government House, is exceptional, and is quite an imposing old structure of brick and stone. It stands near the centre of the city, and occupies, with the grounds, a large block. It is dingy, like the rest, but has a heavy, aristocratic look, and is surrounded by stone walls. It is guarded by red-coated sentinels, as all Government property is; and as Government property is everywhere, so red-coats are everywhere. The choicest sites in the city are occupied in this way, and about three-fourths of the available wharf property. What could a city do saddled with such a Government?

If our Government should seize upon all the wharves from the foot of Canal-street to the North River, around to the foot of Grand-street on the East River, and appropriate every inch for its own purposes, it would be about the proportion, out of the very centre of the Halifax shore line, which is occupied exclusively by the British Crown. If, in addition to that, our Government should take one hundred blocks of our choicest lots, and all the public squares below Central Park, it would proportionately represent the appropriation of corresponding city property in Halifax. This, too, with a shore on the opposite side, eastward, of any length, north and south of Dartmouth, (a town facing Halifax,) which would answer the Government purposes as well or better, without detriment to the commerce of the city. When we pointed out all this to Halifax merchants, they seemed never to have thought of it, but admitted its force and bearing upon their commercial prosperity.

There are three thousand soldiers here, and not too many to garrison the citadel alone, if need were. But, besides this fortress, there are numerous others, the most considerable of which is on George's Island, opposite the lower end of the city, called Fort Charlotte. This is a heavy work of masonry and earth, (as the citadel is,) and is now in process of enlargement. We learn that there are numerous mines and secret passages from the citadel, ramifying the city, and reaching the water line. It is not known precisely where these run or terminate, but we conversed with those who had been in them. It is also supposed that the fort on George's Island is connected with the main shore by tunnels, but the fact is not certainly known. We obtained a permit from the commanding officer, with some difficulty, through the kindness of a friend, to enter the citadel. It was a very formal document, good only for the day when issued, and for four persons. As but three persons presented it, the gate officer had some mental difficulty about his duty; but, after considerable thought, concluded that three might pass where four might, and placed us under the guidance of a corporal, to show us around the walls. The only privilege intended to be accorded was to walk around the inside of the parapet. We could not mount a gun, or look through an embrasure, and the officer stated before we started that we would not be allowed to make any sketch.

Somewhat nettled by this needless pomposity, and the tedious tape which tied such a trifle, I remarked that if I had any wish to take a plan of the work I could do it perfectly well from memory after looking at it, to which he made no other reply than a gape. When we had gone round, a lady of our party wished to enter the barracks, to see how the soldiers lived. This being out of the record, occasioned a long consultation, but was finally permitted, and we saw the damp dungeons of stone in which the British soldier lives, when off duty, on about twelve and a half cents a day and his rations. The soldiers are generally stalwart fellows, much addicted to drink, for taking which they are very severely punished. The subterranean passages we were by no means permitted to enter, though one of the entrances was furtively pointed out to us. There are no public parades of the troops held except on two holidays, all the drilling being done within the citadel. The Government band plays only in the same inclosure, except upon a few special occasions.

The Admiral, who has a large ship for his headquarters, and who dominates the docks and what pertains thereto, is a sort of coördinate satrap with the Commander. Which struts the most we did not fully satisfy ourselves. Strut, however, is the order of the officers, from highest to lowest—I mean the commissioned; for in justice it should be added that the non-commissioned officers are nearly as gentlemanly as the common soldiers. Such unmitigated puppies, such supercilious, ill-bred snobs, as the officers whom we chanced to meet are, from Ensign upwards, I never saw anywhere else, and I doubt, from all I can learn, whether they exist, out of the British army. We had frequent opportunities to witness this ill-breeding, and to contrast it with the genuine civility of the citizens, the best of which opportunities was afforded at an entertainment given by that admirable Scottish vocalist, Mr. D. KENNEDY. This entertainment, crowded to the capacity of the building by the *élite* of the city, was adorned by various exhibitions of snobbery on the part of officers.

One, standing at full height and looking around in a snorting manner, interrupted the music by loud remarks addressed to his companion. Another—a mere boy in years—coming in when the concert was half over, insisted upon ousting a gentleman from a seat which he occupied, refusing entirely to take the next one adjoining. This act of discourtesy, which no retail drygoods clerk in New-York would have committed, if one should canvass the City, the fellow followed up, by sitting in an inattentive posture, with a revere frown upon his face during the whole performance, not allowing himself to be moved in the least by any sally of wit or sentiment, though the whole audience beside were in laughter or tears. The concert was closed by "God Save the Queen," in which the entire audience joined, standing, as we do in Doxology; and it was not the least amusing incident of the evening to see our miserable-looking young officer melted to the unction of that observance, putting in perfunctory cadences like the shove of a ramrod.

Speaking of the Scotch, the Presbyterian Church has for minister a Mr. GRANT, whom we regretted not hearing, feeling sure, from the way in which he is abused by the other churches and sustained by his own, that he must be a man of character and force. He is now absent in Europe. We were assured that he is a noble fellow, of unusually liberal sentiments, by Rev. Mr. EDGEHILL, chaplain of the garrison, a gentleman whom I account it a peculiar privilege to have known. Let none of our people, who happen for the punishment of their sins to be in Halifax, fail to go to the garrison chapel and hear this gentleman preach. Such an uncanting, unpolemical, practical and consequently evangelical minister as he is, will go far to redeem any place. The pity is that so few beside the garrison hear him. But they have the benefit. "I love soldiers," he said to us, with a fine glow on his sunburnt face, "they have bad habits enough, but they are such honest fellows." With such impressions of his charge, he can do them good. He told us that Mr. GRANT had astonished and shocked the people here by delivering a lecture on the three great reformers of the century, whom, discarding the expected religious celebrities, he named as CARLYLE, WORDSWORTH and COLERIDGE. The service in the garrison chapel is peculiar and interesting. Five or six hundred grim soldiers, many oftener with Crimean honors and all in red coats, surround the clergyman, the officers sabres jingling as they rise or kneel. They give the responses in sharp, short cadences, like as many words of command condensed into one; and as they sing one is now reminded of some company of crusaders, and then of this militant church invisible, in which, whether we wear red coats or black, or none at all, we ought all to be enrolled.

LOUISIANA.

Important Order by Gen. Sheridan—Syndics to be Chosen in Each Parish—The Levees to be Repaired.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug 30, 1867.
[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130.—3. In accordance with the recommendations of Messrs. LAWRENCE and BURNSIDE, of the Board of Levee Commissioners, approved by His Excellency Gov. FLANDERS, it is hereby ordered, that in each parish of the State of Louisiana subject to overflow, the President of the Police Jury of said parish shall summon a special meeting of his jury, to assemble on the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of electing the number of inspectors, or syndics, of levees, as required by law. A copy of the proceedings of said meeting, together with the names of the persons so elected, will be transmitted in duplicate—one to the Governor of the State, and one to the Secretary of the Board of Levee Commissioners.

The said inspectors, or syndics, will be required to enter on the performance of their duties forthwith; to make a thorough inspection of the levees in their respective districts; to notify all riparian proprietors to repair and strengthen their levees, or to construct new levees, as the inspectors or syndics may direct; and in default thereof to enforce the law made and provided in such cases. A correct account of the expenses of all such repairs, and for construction of new levees, whether incurred by individuals or the parish, will be kept and certified by the inspector, or syndic, of the Ward, and approved by the President of the Police Jury. A copy of the same will be filed with the Police Jury of the parish for record, and another copy so certified will be transmitted by the President of the Police Jury to the Secretary of the Board of Levee Commissioners, who shall preserve the same, and record the amount and transaction in a book to be kept for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of said inspectors, or syndics, to make a special report to the Presidents of the Police juries what new levees may be required in their several districts, as absolutely necessary; to give the locality and dimensions of said levee or levees, and it shall be the duty of the Presidents of the Police juries to forthwith transmit a copy of said report to the Secretary of the Board of Levee Commissioners, and all levees, whether built by individuals, corporations or parochial authorities, upon being measured and accepted by the duly authorized Engineer of the Board, will be entitled to receive compensation for such levees from the proceeds of the State bonds appropriated by the Legislature for the construction of the levees.

The State Engineer will be required to visit, without delay, the various points of the levees on the Mississippi River at which crevasses have occurred, and ascertain the extent of said breaks, and report to the Governor of the State the estimated cubic yards required to replace each levee, who shall transmit a copy of said report to the Board of Levee Commissioners. * * * * *

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
Official: GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

"Impediments" at the South—Opposition to Labor-Saving Machines.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, in an amusing article, maintains that the labor-saving machines which are beginning to be introduced from the North are regarded by the freedmen "as copperheads with steel arms, and as natural enemies of the colored man." As a consequence they will have nothing to do with them. The *Picayune* says:

"They see in these devices only the effort of the rebel to make himself or herself independent of African muscle, and are determined that so long as they remain on the place these dreaded simplifiers and economizers of force shall not be employed. A friend in the country complained to us some time since especially on this subject. He provided himself with a full set of the most modern and best-approved agricultural implements, and having selected out of a hundred the ten best, most willing and trusty hands for a full, hearty and fair trial of emancipated labor, he went cheerfully to work to arrange for making cotton and corn. But, to his dismay, his favorite and picked negroes, who believe him to be both 'good and smart,' were, nevertheless, utterly opposed to using these new-fangled instruments. They knew how to plow with the bull tongue and the turning plow, made in the blacksmith shop; they were handy with the hoe; they preferred to work thus. When he urged them to try the new implements, insisting upon it, they promptly declared that they would not; it was a new scheme to avoid paying the black man, and they would have none of it. What was their surprise the next day to see their young and slenderly built master with a pair of mules hitched to SATTERLY's gang plow, tearing over the field and turning over a sod they had never been able to reach before, and to find by night that he had dispensed with the labor of several of them. But, during the entire year, he has never been able to get one of them to touch one of these implements, though he had often demonstrated their use and usefulness.

We are again reminded of this by what has lately happened in the household of a friend in this city. He procured early this year a washing-machine. He was satisfied of its vast saving of time and its improving the cleanliness and saving the wear of his family's linen; so was his wife. But the servant was not so well pleased. Many criticisms were made upon it, and uncommon awkwardness displayed in using it. Finally, the servant found herself too delicate in health to do the washing. Another was hired to do it, and 'Bridget,' for such was the name given the machine, was exhibited to her, and its use practically demonstrated. She, however, also looked on it with suspicion and dislike. 'Dat was no way to do. White folks gettin' smart! Blme by dey'll have no use for niggers! De ole way's de bess. If I'm gwine to do de washing, I's gwine to do it de ole way!' So she went on the old way. The mistress of the house had many cares, and was in somewhat impaired health; but having got strong and hearty again of late, she concluded to see that Bridget was no longer neglected. So, the other day, she had it brought out just as they were getting ready for the washing. 'What for?' 'To do the washing. It must be done with the machine.' But Aunt PATSY shrunk from the contamination. Support copperheads and rebels? Yes; but never allow this dispenser with the trade of washerwoman to touch her hands. She crept away. The lady waited long, and then looked for her. She was not to be seen. But this did not balk the firm resolve. The fire was stirred, the soiled linen was put in the machine, the boiling suds poured over, and the machine put to work. Just as she was about to put them through the wringer, Aunt PATSY, who had been hid away, peeping at the process so successfully carried on, reappeared on the scene, and prayed to be allowed to hang them up.

So far as we know, neither the hands on the cotton plantation nor Aunt PATSY have declared their satisfaction with these efforts to throw off the chains of servitude by which the white people of this region have so long been bound. We hear, too, the general complaint of entire unwillingness on the part of laborers and servants to use the labor savers. But our friends, whose experience we have given, have resolved to use them, if they have to dispense with negroes altogether, the one to send to the North for such additional aid as is indispensable for moderate farming, and the other to do her own washing until Aunt PATSY or some one of her kinfolk relents.

With such determination generally made and carried out, the reconstruction of the South would be certain, early and complete, though politically it should go irretrievably to the dogs."

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.—It is a rather singular fact that the President vetoed the reconstruction bills on the ground that they denied to him the very power which he now claims in opposition to Gen. GRANT. His own messages refute the pretensions which he sets up under the law; his own speeches in the Senate, and on his accession to the Presidency, furnish the best argument against the policy which he is endeavoring to fasten upon the country, in opposition to the will of the people, and to the law of Congress.—*Providence Journal, Sept. 6.*

Two Southern Letters Urging Compliance with the Requirements of Congress.

Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER, late an officer in the Confederate army, publishes a letter in the Charlotte (N. C.) *News*, explaining why he does not resent being called a Radical, saying that he has been no sudden convert. He says that for two years he has breasted the odium of negro suffrage as a logical result of the war, and he now believes that had his views been heeded, the South would be better off. From April to August, 1865, he was at the North a prisoner of war, and while here he made it a special object to study the tone and temper of the Northern people. The conclusions he came to were, first, that the masses here of all classes are disposed to treat the South kindly, and even liberally, if the people and especially the leaders only come up fairly and squarely to the great results of the war; secondly, that no sane man could doubt that negro suffrage was destined to come in some form, which was after all only going back to the broad principles of 1776; and third, that the Republican Party was the power with which the South had to deal. On the latter point he says:

This great party embraced the live men of the North. It was the principles and policy of that organization, in some form or other, that had built up that section and made an empire in a day. They had managed to combine with consummate ability, the liberal theories of JEFFERSON, with the solid strength and plastic vigor of HAMILTON. It was the vitalizing influence of this party that had brought the war to a successful close, and thus saved their people, preserved the Union, maintained the Government and shed lustre and renown on the Northern name. It would be monstrous for these same people suddenly to turn their backs on men and measures of this triumphant party, and commit the honor of their cause, the fate of their colored allies, the safety of Southern Unionists, the hopes of the rejoicing millions of Europe, and their three thousand millions of national debt—all to the keeping of their recognized foes, Copperheads and Confederates! The very existence of the South required her to acquiesce in, if she could not sanction, the policy of this victorious party, as the best representative of the conquering power. But for myself, I came to the conclusion, after all reflection, that the highest interests of the South would be promoted by her people embracing, as far as they could conscientiously do so, the progressive ideas of that party.

Hon. DAWSON A. WALKER, Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in a letter, which has been made public, says: Congress represents the people of the North, and has shown that it has both the power and will to control the whole question of reconstruction. We now understand what is required of us as conditions precedent to our full restoration to our position in the Union and the protection in the Constitution. I think we should promptly accept the terms proposed and render the Military Bill "inoperative in said State." All who are allowed a vote should vote "for a Convention" and the best men they can get as delegates to that Convention, "who will appreciate our condition and do for us the best that circumstances surrounding them at the time will permit." By pursuing this course, our political affairs will soon be quiet, capital and skilled labor will come into our State, and ere long Georgia will again be properly designated as an "Empire State." Our people, thus becoming prosperous, will have the means to reward labor as it deserves, and they will cheerfully do so. They can establish a system which will enable our active population to receive the benefit of a common school education. Such would be a "consummation devoutly to be wished." I hope the time is not far distant when every citizen of Georgia will possess the means of procuring the rudiments of a good English education. It is the duty of the whites to facilitate the education of the colored; and the duty of all is to cultivate relations of amity and friendship, as neighbors having a common interest and a common destiny. The legislation which will benefit the white man will benefit the colored, and *vice versa*. By acting upon the true theory that we are all one people in interest, peace and harmony will prevail, the laborer will be amply rewarded for his toils, and the country will be prosperous and happy.

The Cotton Seizures in Pennsylvania—The Assessor's Reply to the Collector.

From the West Chester (Penn.) Republican, Sept. 3.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SEVENTH DISTRICT, PENN.,
WEST CHESTER, Aug. 26, 1867.

Friend Walter:

I notice in your issue last week a letter, dated the 19th inst., over the signature of W. MARSHALL SWAYNE, Collector of this District, in which he asserts "by an assumption of authority which the law does not confer upon an Assessor," that I detained certain cotton, supposed to have evaded the tax, &c., "an over officious act of zeal, &c., which he does not approve but condemns."

While I do not consider his letter worthy of attention, I consider him incapable of defining my duties or passing judgment on my acts; at the same time wanting in those gentlemanly and courteous qualities which Government officers should manifest toward each other, with due regard to the public welfare; as his letter evinces, it was certainly written in a spirit of malicious vindictiveness, conceived as a vilifying slander, and a mark of vituperation spluttered from a would-be demagogue, establishing beyond doubt the fact that his motive was not actuated by a desire to benefit the manufacturers or Government. It is not my wish to see the name of the Assessor in print, or to get into a newspaper squabble, but this man has alleged charges here, showing his utter ignorance of the law or the Assessors' duties, which place my official acts in an unpleasant light toward the manufacturing interests of this district. I therefore reply, to dispel any false impressions created by his letter—entirely unprovoked and uncalled for—attacking me in my official position. I present the facts of the case briefly.

I obtained *sufficient* evidence from the office of Assessor FRAZER, of the First District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, presuming that a certain lot of cotton had been shipped from the South with intent to evade the revenue tax, a portion of it to my district. I thereupon dispatched a Revenue Inspector to ascertain if such was the case. He confirmed my suspicions, and caused to be detained 90 bales of cotton without the necessary marks, tags, &c., showing the tax had been paid. Subsequently, sufficient evidence being presented that the proper tax was paid, 60 bales were released, and the remaining 30 were shortly after released by order of the honorable Commissioner, without any reflections on the owners of the cotton.

I learn that Assessor FRAZER has established a precedent in a similar case, which resulted in detaining, seizing and libeling a large lot of cotton now undergoing prosecution in the United States District Court. I do not wish, nor do I presume by "an assumption of authority or over officious act" to cause even temporary inconvenience or reflect upon the high character of the gentlemen connected with the manufacturing interests of this district in any way. I endeavor at all times to advance such interest, and shall always do what I conceive to be my duty in the interpretation of the Revenue Law, without fear, affection or favor, notwithstanding the wonderful sagacity displayed by W. MARSHALL SWAYNE, Collector.

Very respectfully,
J. LEE ENGLEBERT, Assessor.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

At the recent term of the Circuit Court in Hernando, Miss., a political meeting was held, it being the first there since 1861. Hon. JOHN W. C. WATSON, Gen. W. S. FEATHERTON and Hon. S. W. CLAPP addressed the people upon the reconstruction question, the two former being in favor of a Convention and the latter opposed to it. A correspondent says that the reconstruction party is certainly gaining rapidly in the country, and while it is probable that a majority of the whites are still opposed to a Convention, the indications are that the reverse will be the case before the election. The changes are numerous, and all in favor of reconstruction. The same writer says that on the day after the above discussion referred to Gen. CHALMERS delivered a speech in favor of reconstruction, which did much to advance the cause which he advocated. He is particularly popular with the young men and former Confederate soldiers of the county, and his speech did much to reconcile this class to the reconstruction measures.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* says that Gen. THOMAS, who was recently in that city, "has an exceedingly poor opinion of the fitness of the State officers-elect, and thinks that their proper place is a private station. He did not make any speeches to the negroes, but he did say to some of the citizens that, whether they wanted it or not, they had to accept negro suffrage, and that the State might as well confer it upon them at once and without more ado. He also had a word to say about those battle-flags at Frankfort, and he did the rebel officials the honor to say then that they would respect those emblems of the national honor, and added very significantly that if they did not they would be made to do so."

A correspondent of the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* says that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE recently answered an acquaintance, who met him in Paris and asked him as to his desire to return to this country, as follows: "I trust the day is not far distant when the political condition of the United States will encourage me to return there. I am hopeful of the future, and favor any plans of reconstruction that will bring about permanent peace and harmony among the entire people."

The muster-out of the Tennessee State militia has been resumed, it having been pretty clearly established that the various stories of outrages on black and white Unionists were greatly exaggerated, or had no foundation, in fact. Civil and military investigations of these cases in Madison County, as reported by Capt. KIRK, prove that that officer indulged in glaring misrepresentation concerning the state of affairs there.

A large Republican meeting in Pontotoc, Miss., declared that they were "the advocates of free speech, free press, free schools, and free ballot, and the most liberal provision be the State for the purpose of educating all the people, and henceforward there is to by no distinction made between inhabitants of the State in civil or political rights on account of color or previous condition."

JOHN FOUNDBRILL, a resident of the town of Dover, which is in Pope County, in the State of Arkansas, writes a brief letter on politics to the Little Rock *Gazette*, in which he asks and answers questions as follows: "How stands it in the West? Dark and cloudy. How in the South? Gloomy and black. How in the North? Foreboding. How in the East? Not clear."

The Salisbury (Md.) *New Era* says that "the effect of the President's recreancy is being made apparent, even on our streets. The 'hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS!' again greets our ears, and those that have for some time smothered their antagonism for Republicanism are now growing defiant."

GENERAL ITEMS.

The New-Orleans *Bee*, of the 1st inst., says editorially: "Personal observation along the line of railroad extending hence to the Ohio River, enables us to say that the cotton and corn crops are in a most flourishing condition. We heard nothing of the worm, either in Mississippi, Louisiana or Tennessee, near the line of travel indicated, although extensive inquiries were made of the numerous planters and others in attendance on the Railroad Convention at Paducah. They invariably represented the prospect as highly favorable."

In St. Paul, Decatur County, Ind., on Sunday evening, 1st inst., a man named ROBERT MASSINGILL made a desperate attack upon BENJAMIN SHYERS with stones, inflicting wounds on his head from which he died the next morning. It seems that MASSINGILL had invited a young lady to accompany him to church and had started with her, when he was pushed aside and his place at the lady's side taken by SHYERS. MASSINGILL lay in wait for them, and on their return to the lady's home made the assault. He was arrested.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says that it is probable the Howland will case will come up for trial soon in the United States Circuit Court, Boston, before Judges CLIFFORD and LOWELL. At intervals for more than a year past, the parties have been engaged in taking testimony, a cloud of witnesses having been examined, whose printed evidence fills a volume of over one thousand pages.

The female operatives in a cotton mill in Allegheny, Penn., struck a few days since, and assembling in front of the mill began breaking the windows with stones. Energetic action on the part of the police became necessary to prevent greater tumult and injury.

In Shelbyville, Ky., last Saturday night, an old man named ISAAC GIBBONS, was stabbed by his son-in-law, eight times. The knife penetrated his lungs and chest in various places, and it is reported he cannot survive. His son-in-law, who is a desperado, fled.

The condition of Gov. HELM, of Kentucky, is very critical. The oath of office was administered to him as he lay upon his bed. He signed CHURCHILL's commission as Secretary of State, but made no further appointments.

BELLE BOYD, of Virginia, made her first appearance at DeBar's Opera-house, St. Louis, on the evening of the 2d inst., in the character of *Pauline*, in the "Lady of Lyons." There was a good attendance, but the audience was not favorably impressed.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has sent an earnest request to the Government that Admiral FARRAGUT may be instructed to send a United States ship to transport the Jaffa colonists to their old home in Maine.

The loss by fires in Chicago during the past three weeks amounts to $153,725, on which there was $132,375 insurance. The total loss for the past four months was $982,719; insurance, $1,055,737.

The census of Dubuque, Iowa, just completed, shows that it has a population of 21,222, an increase of nearly 7,000 since 1865. The value of manufactures last year was $3,194,350.

Ex-Gov. THOMAS BROWN, of Florida, died in Tallahassee a few days since in the 82d year of his age. He had lived in the State over forty years, and filled many positions of honor and trust.

Stores in Wilmington, N. C., have recently been engaged at prices ranging from 33½ to 40 per cent. less than the same rented for last season.

Mrs. LINCOLN and "Tad" have returned to Chicago, and will probably remain there during the Fall and Winter.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad has paid the State of Tennessee its interest, and does not go into the hands of a Receiver.

A large quantity of tobacco is flowing into Danville, Va. A lot brought there recently $112 per 100 pounds.

The Bowdoinham Bank robbers, SIMS, MAGUIRE and BARTLETT, have been sentenced to the Maine State Prison for the term of fifteen years each.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Letter from Dr. Harris to the Board of Health—Propositions for the Relief of the Sufferers—How the Work may be Accomplished.

The following letter from Registrar HARRIS, addressed to the Board of Health, speaks for itself on behalf of the suffering yellow fever patients in Southern cities:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1867.

To the President Metropolitan Board of Health:

DEAR SIR: As the dark shadow of a pestilence is now resting upon the principal cities of the Gulf Coast, the people of New-York cannot forbear to offer such means of succor and aid as they can cause to be administered by proxy. The exigencies of the sick in New-Orleans and Galveston forbid delay in our offerings, for the yellow fever is a ruthless destroyer wherever it becomes epidemic, and while it disregards all social distinctions, and will continue its ravages in spite of all human efforts at least two months to come, the great majority of its victims will continue to be the unacclimated class recently from the Northern States or from Europe. The stranger and the homeless can scarcely escape attack by the fever.

The sanitary authorities in the sickly cities are already overburdened with anxieties and labor, and the Howard Associations are powerless without money and material aid in their good work. Therefore, it seems proper for the health authorities in our Northern cities, blessed as they are with unusual health, to facilitate the offering of sanitary and humane relief. Permit me to mention the facts that will aid this much-needed work, if you can cause some public action to be taken; for, it is not wise to delay the offers of succor until terrifying appeals are sent from scenes of this great calamity. It is quite sufficient that we know that the epidemic every day kills no less than twenty-five in Galveston and forty or more in New-Orleans, and that the Howard Associations have not funds to meet the cost of the work they need to do. The good maxim, *bis dat qui cito dat*, (he gives twice who gives promptly,) is especially applicable to the merciful work of the Howard Associations, and to the people in our Northern cities who would contribute to the relief now needed. The following facts should be known to all who can contribute aid:

First—That the necessity for aid is far greater than any of the telegraphic accounts yet make known. Though the reported number of deaths from yellow fever in Galveston last week was only about 25 a day, and in New-Orleans less than forty, until yesterday, when that number was exceeded, there were, as we know by private advices, 2,000 persons sick with the fever in the former city at the end of last week, and at the present moment a far greater number must be dangerously sick with the fever.

Second—About 25 per cent. of all who sicken by this scourge are sure to die, even with the best care that can be given, and among classes that do not receive adequate care the death-rate usually exceeds 40 per cent. But if only 25 out of every 100 of the sick should die, we know that not less than 3,000 persons will be down with the fever and requiring the best of nursing day by day as long as 40 fatal cases daily are reported. Those who recover from the disease usually require careful nursing for about 20 days, while those who must die will require unceasing attention until the fatal close that usually comes before the tenth day. It is plain, therefore, that the daily demands for nursing the sick only, will tax to the uttermost all the experienced nurses in the two unfortunate cities; for in the care of yellow fever, more than in any other kind of sickness, skillful nursing is indispensable; and, upon an average, in hospitals or in families, the sick will require the constant services of one experienced nurse, and for several days there must be one or two relays of nurses. Thus, 3,000 sick require the constant attendance of more than 3,000 nurses. To pay even 1,000 of the best nurses daily the Howard Association would require a daily income of $5,000. Yet we are informed that the Howard Association of New-Orleans has reorganized and gone to work in earnest, *but with an empty treasury*. That Association needs to use $10,000 faithfully every day until the epidemic ceases.

Third—The question, "To whom shall funds and means of relief be sent?" may at once be answered by saying that the Howard Association in each City is the proper channel for all relief. In each city the Association is an institution incorporated by the State, and having for directors the most trustworthy and noble citizens.

Fourth—The exigencies of yellow fever epidemics require that all strangers and susceptible persons should be provided for beyond the badly-infected districts, and that all nurses and others employed in the infected districts be either acclimated persons or those who have become protected by having had the fever. There are enough such persons, well skilled in yellow fever nursing, in the Southern towns, but a suitable number of them cannot be maintained in service without liberal expenditure. Like angels of mercy the religious sisterhoods serve without money; but they, like the Howards, use money with greatest effect and discretion in applying the means for saving life.

If in either Galveston or New-Orleans the Howard Association should be aided to more funds than needed for the daily demands in the city, the directors would, as their custom has been, extend relief to the nearest and greatest sufferers by the scourge. Indeed, New-Iberia, Corpus Christi and Indianola have implored such relief, and have received the pittance that could be spared. In past epidemics whatever surplus remained in the Howard treasuries has been scrupulously devoted to the relief of orphans.

Lastly—The methods of the Howard Associations are so complete and practical, that those who wish to insure the immediate application of the aid they can offer, or who would send succor to relatives and friends who are or may become sick with the fever, can do so most effectually by contributing funds to the Association through the proper committee at home. The telegraph makes such contributions available in the sick room the day they are paid in New-York, and as all the delicacies—even the choicest wines—required by the sick can be purchased in New-Orleans more cheaply than in New-York, and as the skilled and seasoned nurses are already in the South, funds only can give the aid that will be needed.

With the gift of money to the treasury of charity and sanitary aid, will certainly go the tenderest sympathies for the suffering, and most earnest pleading that the preventive resources of sanitary science shall forever be maintained hereafter in the cities that are now being scourged by the destroyer.

Respectfully yours,
ELISHA HARRIS,
Corresponding Secretary M. B. H.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY BOND ROBBERY.

The Examination of Mrs. Gilchrist Continued.

The proceedings with reference to the alleged robbery of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company were resumed at the Tombs yesterday, before Justice HOGAN.

The direct examination of Mrs. GILCHRIST being continued, she said: With reference to what was done at the house in Elmira, Griffin, Tierney, Knapp and Noble were together in one of the rooms; after the private interview they went away; Mrs. Griffin was at Noble's house about the 15th of July; she came there alone; Dan Noble was away; when the conversation occurred between them it was very late at night; she arrived Saturday, at noon, Dan went away in the morning and returned at about eleven o'clock at night; Mrs. Griffin was waiting for him; the conversation between Mrs. Griffin and Noble took place in the sitting-room; I was in the dining-room and heard the first part of the conversation; Mrs. Griffin commenced by saying that she had come to ask about a bond that had been sent to Dan. Noble by Charles Baker, and about that scrape of Dr. Purdy's; Dan. said he was glad she had, and thought that it was a scheme; there was something else said, but I cannot connect it; there was considerable talk about $60,000 that had not been accounted for; Mrs. Griffin introduced the subject; do not recollect what Noble said to that; as to the bond, Noble said he did not have it by him; did not remain where I could hear the whole of the conversation; the baby waked, and I went up stairs; Mrs. Griffin remained at Noble's house on that visit till 6 o'clock Monday morning; I had a conversation with Noble on the 13th of August; I was in the sitting-room, close to the door, and Dan was lying in bed; it was about 11 o'clock at night, and Dan had been to the circus; he stated that Mrs. Griffin was at New-York at that time, giving information against him; he asked me to tell him what I knew about the matter; I stated that his mother had acquainted me with the whole transaction of the robbery; how that she had had charge of those bonds for a short time; that some papers had been taken up to his brother John's by Tierney; that his brother John was going to make money out of them; that she, his mother, had acquainted him with that circumstance, and that he, Daniel, had gone up and burnt them: Dan replied to me, "Yes, I soon put a stop to that proceeding;" I said, "Your brother Tom told me that your father had taken a $10,000 bond out of the package while in your mother's possession, but your mother had made him put it back;" Dan said he did not think it was so, for he had sealed up the package in such a way that he would have known it had it been opened; I told him about the bag that I had seen on Maggie Dewitt when he first went to Elmira; most of the conversation after that I think related to other matters; he spoke about having secured the services of the best lawyer in New-York, and any evidence that Mrs. Griffin would bring forth would be knocked on the head; he remarked something disagreeable about a conversation I held in the garden with Mrs. Griffin; I said he and she were on good terms at the time; he said they would probably summon me as a witness; said I had or might forget that conversation or something to that effect; he promised to behave better to me if I remained in the house, and spoke of my kindness to the children, and said I might have a home there as long as I lived if I would accept of it; he seldom spoke to me in the house except on matters pertaining to the house; the day before he was arrested James Griffin sent a dispatch to me at his house; I showed Noble the dispatch, and asked him if I should answer it; he said I could do as I pleased, and if James Griffin wanted anything of him he would have sent to him himself he thought; so I destroyed the dispatch, and sent no answer; Noble was arrested on Sunday; I remained in the house after his arrest; there was also in the house a woman who worked in the kitchen, Mrs. Noble, and Maggie Dewitt, who came up after the arrest; I remember of the officer searching the house the day after; the officer told me he had made a search at Maggie Dewitt's house.

After some further testimony had been given by the witness, Mr. LAROCQUE said that there were papers at his office which contained something of importance that he would wish very much to have introduced into the testimony of Mrs. GILCHRIST at this point; and in order to get them and avoid the inconvenience of bringing them up again, he would respectfully ask for an adjournment till to-day.

Justice HOGAN said that the room would be occupied to-day with the Special Sessions, and he would therefore adjourn the examination to Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The Sanitary Superintendent's Weekly Report.

The following weekly report was sent to the Board of Health yesterday by Sanitary Superintendent DALTON:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, Aug. 5, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.: 1 hotel, 4 public buildings, 191 tenement houses, 151 private dwellings, 3 manufactories, 4 workshops and stores, 3 distilleries, 2 fat boiling establishments, 8 manure heaps, 1 dumping ground, 2 vessels, 2 tanneries, 4 piggeries, 18 slaughter-houses, 2 private markets, 29 horse stables, 9 cow stables, 41 sunken and vacant lots, 57 yards, courts and areas, 14 cellars and basements, 14 cisterns and cess-pools, 38 waste pipes and drains, 211 full and offensive privies, 43 streets and gutters.

In the course of these inspections, they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint, viz.: 2 public buildings, 81 tenement houses, 4 boarding and lodging houses, 15 private dwellings, 15 workshops and stores, 8 horse stables, 8 manure heaps, 1 dumping ground, 13 slaughter-houses, 3 sunken and vacant lots, 29 yards, courts and areas, 27 cellars and basements, 34 waste pipes and drains, 61 privies and water-closets, 22 streets and gutters, 1 violation of code.

The following reports have been received, viz.: Whole number, 452; positive, 379; negative, 49; general, 24; reports found correct, 452; returned for correction, 2; forwarded for orders, 249; negative reports forwarded, 49; general reports forwarded, 24; retained for notices in Brooklyn, 128.

The Sanitary Inspectors have also reinspected 61 buildings, or premises regarding which special orders under the first clause of the Health Law had previously been served. Their returns show that 7 have been complied with, 12 partially complied with, 8 are being complied with, and 34 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Sanitary Superintendent.

Capt. LORD, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police, returns 344 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report. His returns also show 238 orders previously served as complied with, and 484 not complied with.

Major BOSWORTH, in charge of the Complaint Office, returns 93 complaints received from citizens since last report. All of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

During the past week the practicing physicians of this City have reported to this office 84 cases of infectious and contagious diseases, of which 9 were fatal.

WARDS.	Measles....	Scarlatina....	Typhus....	Typhoid....	Diphtheria....	Variola....	Cholera....
1........	—	1	4	3	—	—	—
2........	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3........	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4........	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5........	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6........	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
7........	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
8........	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9........	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
10........	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
11........	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
12........	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
13........	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14........	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15........	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16........	—	3	1	1	1	—	—
17........	—	4	1	—	3	—	—
18........	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
19........	3	3	1	2	—	—	1
20........	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21........	13	—	—	7	—	—	—
22........	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total....	22	20	13	20	6	1	2

Fatal—Measles, 2; Scarlatina, 2; Typhus, 1; Typhoid, 3; Cholera, 2.

Very respectfully, &c.,
ED. B. DALTON, San. Supt.

An Officer Assaulted.

On Thursday evening, Officer JOHN MCENROL, of the Twentieth Precinct, while walking his beat in Eleventh-avenue, saw a truck loaded with whisky, driving rapidly from the direction of the distillery of RAY, LOEB & Co., at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. The circumstance was so unusual as to attract the attention of the officer, and he went to the distillery, although it was not on his beat, to make an investigation of the matter. On his arrival there he found another truck loading with whisky, and getting up on it saw that the barrels did not bear the mark of the United States Inspector. MCENROL, upon noticing this circumstance, asked MADISON LOEB, one of the proprietors, who was standing by, whether there was an Inspector attached to the distillery, to which question LOEB replied, "That's none of your business," and then speaking to the driver, told him to take the whisky to the bonded warehouse. Officer MCENROL then said that the whisky not being inspected, it must go to the Station-house, whereupon LOEB told his men, standing about, to put the officer off the truck. MCENROL telling the driver to take the whisky to the Station-house, was in the act of getting down from the truck when ADAM HESS, an employe of LOEB, snatching his baton from his hand, knocked the officer down and began to beat him about the head. At the same moment, BERNARD MCCORD, another employe, joined in with a loaded whip, and LOEB and others connected with the establishment urged them on by cries of encouragement. Some parties in the neighborhood carried information of what was going on to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and Capt. HEDDEN hastened to the spot with a squad of his force, arriving in time to rescue Officer MCENROL from the hands of his infuriated assailants before he had suffered further injuries than severe bruises and cuts, and the demolition of his clothing. Capt. HEDDEN arrested ADAM HESS, BERNARD MCCORD, MADISON LOEB and BERNARD FALKNER, on a charge of assault and battery, and locked them in the Station-house for the night.

On yesterday morning the parties were arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, where Officer MCENROL made a formal complaint, charging HESS and MCCORD with the actual assault, and the others with aiding and abetting. The officer was subjected by the prisoners' counsel to a very lengthy cross-examination, which was chiefly confined to showing that MCENROL, in interfering with the operations of RAY, LOEB & Co., had gone off his own beat and trenched upon that of Officer LAWRENCE, and also that he expected, if successful in discovering a fraud upon the United States Internal Revenue service, that he would receive the fees allowed informers. The actual assault being proven by the testimony of MCENROL and DENNIS BURNS, Justice LEDWITH, failing to perceive the relevancy of the line of defence, compelled HESS and MCCORD to give bail in the sum of $300 each for future appearance, the case being continued to this morning at 10 o'clock. LOEB and FALKNER, not having actually taken part in the assault, were discharged.

Board of Audit.

The Board held a meeting at noon yesterday, Mr. DEPEW in the chair.

Mr. JOHN GALLAGHER presented a claim for $414 25 for services performed at the North River dumping-ground. When he took the position he received wages at the rate of $1 50 per day, but after a time an ordinance was passed by the Common Council by which laborers were to receive $2 per day. He was engaged by Mr. DEVLIN, the Street-Inspector, and on demanding his pay from Comptroller BRENNAN, that officer declined, for some reason, to advance the money.

DAVID GROSBECK claimed $2,460 as pay for extra services rendered as First Assistant Auditor in one of the City Departments. The extra labor consisted of making up books and examining accounts, and was performed for the most part at night, after the regular hours of service.

JOHN B. MCKEON, Clerk in the Supreme Court, Part I., claimed $2,600 for extra services performed at intervals during a period of four years. The extra duties consisted of keeping the general calendar for the three parts of the Court. The calendar was issued in January, and notices of issue were served in December. The Clerk of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, being called as a witness, testified to the services having been performed as stated.

Other cases on the daily calendar were called, but the claimants not being prepared to proceed, they were adjourned over.

The Board then adjourned till Monday next, at noon.

Base Ball.

A friendly game of base ball was played at Hoboken on Wednesday, 4th inst., between the Searchers and Copyists, *attachés* of the County Clerk's office, and resulted in the following score after five innings:

COPYISTS.	Outs.	Runs.	SEARCHERS.	Outs.	Runs.
Wheelwright, 1 b.	1	4	Dunlap, c.	1	3
F. Barlow, l. f.	1	5	Campbell, 2d b.	3	1
McMahon, r. f.	3	3	Kelly, p.	0	4
Shea, c. f.	1	4	Dolan, l. f.	1	4
White, c.	3	1	Denning, 1st. b.	4	0
Webber, p.	1	3	Dohrewend, s. s.	1	3
Waters, 3d b.	2	3	Gallagher, r. f.	4	0
H. Barlow, 2d b.	1	4	Galbraith, 3d b.	1	2
Stewart, s. s.	2	3	Butler, c. f.	1	1
Total	13	30	Total	15	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Copyists	12	1	8	8	1	30
Searchers	3	7	5	6	3	18

Umpire—JOS. A. A. BAKER, of the Perseverance Club.
Scorer—O. MACKEY, Esq.

Music at the Central Park.

The following is the programme of music at Central Park to-day, commencing at 3:30 P. M., weather permitting:

PART I.
Salutatory—Park March.
1. Overture—Fra Diavolo……Auber
2. March—The Brother's Rock……Dodworth
3. Selection from Romeo and Juliet……Bellini

PART II.
4. March of Amazons……Costa
5. Overture—Poet and Peasant……Suppe
6. Quadrille—Ireland……Julien
7. March—Grenadier……Unrath

PART III.
8. Tour of Europe……Conradi
9. Waltz—The Walnut Grove……Dodworth
10. Polka—Katy Did……Julien
11. Galop—Avalanche……Tinny
Finale—Home Thoughts.

Protest of a Coroner's Jury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At Coroner SCHIRMER's inquest on the body of MILES L. SOWARBY, killed at the fire corner of Broad and Water streets, we, the jury, would like the public to know the particulars, and the conduct of said Coroner. The jury having heard the testimony of the witnesses, and wishing to censure the owners of said building, as this has been the second fatal accident that has occurred at the same place within two years, we would like to know if said Coroner could object to receiving such verdict and threaten the jury with trouble if they did not bring in a verdict according to the testimony, and discharge them, impanel another jury if they did not bring in a verdict of accidental death, leaving out the censure. And when the jury wanted to censure the owner of said building, he told them that the public would laugh at them for rendering such a verdict.

Hoping that you will give this a notice in your valuable paper, we remain, &c., the jury,

PETER REYLEA,
FRANCIS S. BAILEY,
JOHN SWANTON,
BENJ. PORTER,
HENRY ANDERSON,
NATHAN LUCKMAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1867.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

MAYHEM.

WM. DUNN, of No. 46 White-street, appeared in Court yesterday and made oath that on the previous day one DENNIS DALEY, arrested by Officer CRUMBY, of the Fifth Precinct, had assaulted him and bit off a piece of his (complainant's) ear. He further testified that said DALEY had made previous threats to do the injury complained of, and lain in wait for him, with felonious intent to do him bodily harm. When arraigned before the magistrate, DALEY stated that he had no knowledge of the offence, being grossly intoxicated at the time. This defence could not be received, so the accused was fully committed for trial. He is 34 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 315 East Nineteenth-street.

UNLICENSED SAILOR'S BOARDING-HOUSE.

GEORGE F. CHESTER, of No. 42 Broadway, made affidavit yesterday before the magistrate that one JOHN SAVAGE has been, and is now, keeping a sailor's boarding-house at No. 108½ Cherry-street, without the license required by the law passed March 21, 1866, entitled an act for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of the City of New-York. Mr. CHESTER further stated that he is the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for licensing sailor's boarding-houses or hotels in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and has charge of the records, and knows that no license for the current year has been issued by said Board. SAVAGE was arrested and arraigned by Officer MCARTHUR, of the Court Squad, when the magistrate held him to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge at the Special Sessions.

DELINQUENT POLICEMEN.

The magistrate having frequently noticed of late that officers are in the habit of arresting persons in the streets, on the most trivial complaints and without making proper inquiry into the merits of the case, he has several times, during the week, reprimanded such officers and discharged the prisoners. An officer came in yesterday having a woman in custody, but he could not inform the magistrate what charge he had against the prisoner. He had been ordered to arrest her by his Sergeant, and was sent to the Court-room with her, not knowing whether she had committed a grand larceny or any other of the many description of felonies and misdemeanors. In taking cognizance of the case, Justice DOWLING remarked that the practice was becoming too frequent and was a crying evil. It was quite enough when persons had broken the laws, that they should be arrested, but he was determined hereafter, that all officers bringing prisoners before him, and not knowing the particulars of the case, should be reported at Police Headquarters for dereliction of duty.

INSULTING AN OFFICER.

Officer JOHN R. HILL, of the City Hall Police, appeared in the court-room yesterday afternoon with PATRICK KELLY, a hackman, whom he had arrested. The officer stated that as he was on duty at Pier No. 22 North River, he was summoned by a citizen, who inquired if the prisoner was overcharging him. Officer found that KELLY was so doing, and so informed the citizen, when the prisoner turned upon him and used opprobrious epithets toward him. Justice reprimanded the hackman, and imposed a fine of $10, in default of the payment of which sum the prisoner was locked up.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Officer COY, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested THOMAS JONES, a respectably dressed man, on Thursday night, and appeared in Court with him yesterday afternoon. The officer stated that he had detected the prisoner in the act of removing, several wrapped and addressed newspapers, from the top of Post-office boxes on the lamp-posts. The magistrate said it was an entirely new case, as there were no owners for the property, they having abandoned the same, as the Post-office authorities did not recognize the right of citizens to place newspapers on these boxes, and he therefore could not entertain a complaint for larceny. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

AN APPLE BREEDS TROUBLE AGAIN.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, passing the fruit-stand of HENRY MILLER, No. 116 Greene-street, knocked off an apple, picked it up, and went on his way eating it and rejoicing. That is RUSSELL's story, but MILLER says, *contra*, that RUSSELL seized him about the body and took forcibly from the pockets of his pantaloons the sum of $5. MILLER had sufficient faith in his version to cause the arrest of RUSSELL, and obtained sufficient credence to secure his commitment on a charge of larceny from the person, to await trial at the General Sessions.

A COAT STOLEN.

SARAH LEONARD, No. 507 Greenwich-street, made oath that she caught GEORGE BROWN, a negro, in the act of leaving the house with a coat valued at $20 in his possession, which belonged to an inmate of the house. BROWN had nothing to say on the subject, and was sent to the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

HOW DOGS ARE TRAINED.

FRANCIS BASSINGER, No. 619 Fifth-street, appears to be a trainer of dogs for the hunting field, and from an affidavit filed yesterday, charging him with cruelty to animals, it would appear that the poor pointers and setters that undergo his system of instruction have a hard time of it during their days of pupilage. BASSINGER, it is alleged, has small blocks of wood set full of sharp nails, which he throws across the yard, and tells the dogs to go and pick up. If the dog does not do it, he finds that his throat instead of his mouth is perforated with the spikes, for the collar he wears is also set full with the nails on the inside, and a strap being fastened to the collar, upon symptoms of disobedience BASSINGER gives the strap a pull, which has the effect of sending the spikes on the full jump into the dog's neck. Why, having obeyed the order, the unfortunate brute should find his compliance rewarded with a lacerated mouth, is a strange part of this system of education not explained by the papers. It is further charged that BASSINGER uses a raw-hide whip very freely in his course of instruction, and also that he cuts off the ears of his pupils. Upon these several counts of cruelty the accused was required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

AN ALLEGED RECEIVER.

RICHARD ESTERBROOK, No. 75 John-street, made an affidavit from which it appears that on the 7th of May last the Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company was robbed of 325 gross of steel pens of various numbers valued at $125. No clue was ever obtained to the thieves, and not until yesterday did the Company suppose they had any chance of recovering any of the property. On yesterday, however, ESTERBROOK, with Officers KING and LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, found in the possession of JACOB SCHWARTZ, No. 43 Eldridge-street, 216 gross of pens of the Company's manufacture, which were claimed as a portion of the stolen property. Mr. SCHWARTZ, on this charge being made, produced a receipted bill, by which it appeared that he had bought 250 gross of the pens for the sum of $125, from a dealer on the 8th day of January last; but this was met by the oath of ESTERBROOK that the pens found in the possession of SCHWARTZ had been manufactured since January. Upon this evidence SCHWARTZ was required to give bail to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods.

WATCH STEALING.

WILLIAM ROBINSON made a confession of past peccadilloes by swearing that on the 8th day of September, 1866, he was drunk in a liquor store at the corner of Chrystie and Bayard streets, and lay down and went to sleep, having on his person at the time a watch and chain valued at $60. He then goes on to charge that this watch was then stolen, and lays the theft at the door of one EDWARD QUINN, basing his charge upon the fact that QUINN was the only person near him at the time, and that QUINN had admitted to a third party that he had taken it. The accused was committed for an examination.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

A COSTLY LUNCH.

THOMAS MELLEN, residing in the suburbs of Williamsburgh, alleges that coming to the City on Thursday, in the afternoon, he went into the saloon of JULIUS BANNAN, in Second-avenue, near Sixty-first-street, bought two pieces of pie, and in paying for them laid his pocket-book, containing $204, on the counter. He went out to the sidewalk, forgetting his pocket-book, and stood on the walk some minutes eating his lunch, and then started down street, but had gone but a few steps when he missed the pocket-book and hastened back to the saloon for it. BANNAN denied all knowledge of the missing money, and from the fact that no one was in the saloon during the occurrence but BANNAN and his wife, MELLEN charges the saloon keeper with the larceny. The accused was committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Coroner SCHIMER held an inquest on the 4th inst. at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, over the body of MARY ORMAN, a nurse, who died under somewhat suspicious circumstances. LYMAN WARD, M. D., resident physician at the Hospital, stated that he was sent for on the 18th or 20th of August, the deceased being about her ordinary duties, and she complained of pain in her back and limbs. She had no fever and informed him that she was pregnant. The Doctor had not been informed by deceased whether she had taken drugs or had any instruments used to produce an abortion. She seemed much better the next day, after the anodyne treatment, and the doctor gave her two doses of opium, the pain returning that evening, and continued, with intermissions, for several days, deceased being up all the time and persisting in being around the ward. As pain continued, chloroform was administered in small quantities, and the usual course of treatment resorted to. Dr. WARD did not tell any one of the miscarriage, partly on her account, and because it is customary for the doctors not to report such cases. The woman continued to suffer for several days, when she died. Further details of evidence given at the inquest, unfit for publication, suggest that she has been the victim of improper treatment, and although the Coroner's jury, at the Charity Hospital, rendered a verdict of "death by menteritis from miscarriage," which would seem to end the matter, it is understood that further and more searching investigation will be made to clear up the mystery which hangs about the case.

DROWNING CASES.—The remains of JACOB RING, who was drowned on Tuesday last at the foot of Eighth-street, were found yesterday in the East River, near the scene of the accident. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to-day. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, resides in Avenue B near Eleventh-street, and leaves a wife and three children.... About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man, apparently 30 years of age, was found in the North River, near Murray-street, the remains having evidently been in the water only a few hours. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold the inquest.... A few hours later the remains of another unknown man, about 45 years of age, was discovered floating in the East River at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street. Coroner SCHIRMER ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue, where he will hold an inquest.

DEATH OF THE OUTRAGED GIRL.—The readers of the TIMES will remember that on the morning of the 4th inst. a girl named KATE CONCANNON, aged 17 years, had been found in the hallway of a house in Mulberry-street, near Canal, suffering from the effects of a brutal outrage committed by three unknown men. The girl had been an inmate of the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 250 Canal-street, and was about applying there for admission on Tuesday night when the ruffians seized and dragged her to the hallway and effected their fell designs. The unfortunate victim was removed by the Fourteenth Ward Police to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued yesterday morning. An inquest will probably be held to-day, and the Police in the meantime are endeavoring to ferret out the perpetrators of the outrage.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of WM. COSTELLO, aged 9 years, who died from injuries received on the 4th inst. by car No. 17 of the Second-avenue line, as already reported. The deceased attempted to cross the track with a wash-boiler over his head, when some person hallooed to the driver, who attempted to break up, but he could not stop the car in time, the wheels passing over the boy and crushing the left leg so terribly that amputation was performed at the Hospital. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 65 Avenue B, over the remains of FRANCIS L. ROLITH, aged two years, who died from injuries received on the 5th inst. by being run over by a baker's wagon, driven by JACOB DISHNER, on the corner of Avenue B and Fifth-street. As the evidence in the case proved the occurrence to be an accidental one, the jury so rendered their verdict, and exonerated the prisoner, who was discharged.

THE MORGUE.—Brought to the Morgue on Friday morning, Sept. 6, 1867, from the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, East River, the body of an unknown man, found drowned; age about 45 years, five feet six inches high, brown hair, light blue eyes, clean shaved; had on dark cassimere pants, black and white plaid vest, white muslin shirt, white knit undershirt and boots. The body was placed in the Morgue for identification.

A PENITENT.—MARIA WRIGHT, aged 20 years, called at the Wooster-street Police Station on Thursday night and informed the Sergeant in charge that she was disgusted with a life of shame and degradation, and wished him to send her to some benevolent institution where she could reform. The repentant woman was committed to the Home for Abandoned Females, at No. 22 West Houston-street.

MINOR ITEMS.—PATRICK KELLY, aged 24, a resident of Fayetteville, S. I., fell overboard at Pier No. 33, East River, yesterday, while intoxicated. He was rescued from drowning by the private watchman on the pier.... MARGARET HUNT, of No. 112 Mulberry-street, and eight years of age, was run over by a wagon driven by CHARLES E. EHRENBERG, sustaining a compound fracture of the collar-bone. The driver was arrested, but on promising Justice Dowling to pay the expenses of the child's recovery, was discharged....ANNA MORRISON was prostrated by the heat in Whitehall-street, but after a short time returned home....EDWARD O. GARVEY, laborer, had his foot crushed by a stone from a blast in Sixtieth-street, near Fifth-avenue....FENTON LAWLER, aged 14, of No. 3 Ninth-avenue, was riding on the steps of an ice-wagon in Twenty-third-street, and was thrown off by the vehicle colliding with a post, receiving severe injuries. ....CHARLES WHITE, German, aged 19, was thrown from his cart in Chatham-street yesterday by a collision with car No. 19 of the Third-avenue line. He was severely hurt, and taken home to No. 18 Avenue A.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE EXPRESS COMPANIES—IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE BARNARD—THE MERCHANTS' UNION DECLARED NOT ONLY SOLVENT, BUT OUT OF DEBT, WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THE TREASURY.

Stephen P. Waterbury vs. The Merchants' Union Express Company, Elmore P. Ross and others.—BY THE COURT—This suit was instituted by Mr. Waterbury against the Merchants' Union Express Company and against Mr. Ross and others constituting the Executive or Managing Committee. The object of the suit is to obtain a judgment or decree of this Court dissolving the Company, and for the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs.

The Company was organized in the year 1866 as a joint stock association, according to the laws of this State, with a capital of $15,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The stock was all subscribed for. By its articles of association the duration of the Company was to be fifty years, and the individual defendants Ross and seven other persons were named in the same articles as the Executive Committee for the first year. The same individuals and a number of other persons were constituted the first Board of Trustees. Having completed its equipment, the Company commenced business in October last, and it is now in vigorous operation on about fifteen thousand miles of railroad, including all the main lines of transit from the seaboard to and beyond the Mississippi River. Its principal competitors are the American and the United States Express Companies, and the evidence before me tends strongly to show that the volume of its business is equal to that of both these companies combined. The two other Express Companies here named are institutions of an older date, and they, together with the Adams Express Company, whose operations are confined mainly to the seaboard, had monopolized the express business of the country for many years prior to the organization of the Merchants' Union. It appears that they had divided territory and railroad lines, so that the rates of charges of any one of them might not compete with either of the others.

Waterbury claims to have been an original subscriber for 50 shares of stock in the Merchants' Union Company, and subsequently to have purchased 100 shares, and as a stockholder or partner in the enterprise he asks in his complaint for a dissolution and a receivership, upon the grounds which I shall hereafter notice.

The defendants answered the complaint in June last, denying and refuting, upon the oaths of the officers and Executive Committee, all the allegations upon which the right to the relief demanded is based.

Issue was then joined, but there has been no hearing or trial of that issue.

The particular proceedings now before me is an interlocutory motion on *ex parte* affidavits for a receiver to take charge of the business and affairs of the Company for the time being, and to have its condition examined by an accountant, to be taken under the direction of the Court with a view to an ultimate determination of the question whether it shall be allowed to go on or must be arrested in the first year of its operations. It is quite too plain to require serious argument that such a motion cannot be granted with the issue yet untried and undetermined, unless on the affidavits now before me, it appears beyond the possibility of doubt that in the final decision of the cause the relief prayed for in the complaint must be granted. Unless that appears from facts and evidence entirely unanswerable it would be a judicial interference of the most unwarrantable kind now to take from a Company of such vast and varied concerns the conduct and management of its own affairs.

Before proceeding to more particular questions it will be useful to consider briefly the nature and legal character of these joint stock associations. They are organized not as simple partnerships, but with written articles of association framed under and with reference to the statute laws on the subject.

The first act was passed in the year 1849. It was amended in the year 1851 and again in 1854. A further act passed at the session of 1867 authorized these companies to hold real estate in perpetual succession. By an examination of all these statutes it will be found that joint stock companies possess the following qualities or attributes of corporations: (1.) They can, like corporations, sue and be sued in a single or collective name, to wit, the name of their president or treasurer. (2.) Their property or capital is represented in shares and certificates of stock, differing in no respect from shares and stock certificates in corporations. (3.) The death of a member, his insolvency, or the sale or transfer of his interest, is not a dissolution of the Company. (4.) They have perpetual succession, or what is sometimes called the immortality of corporations. (5.) They can take and hold real and personal estate in a collective capacity and perpetual succession.

These are all attributes of a corporation, and if we look into the books for elementary definitions we shall find that corporations have no other attributes, except the technical one of a common seal, to distinguish them from common law partnerships. On the other hand, simple partnerships have none of the attributes or qualities here mentioned. Mere names are of but little importance. Looking at the substance and nature of things, it is plain that in respect to the absence of a common seal merely these joint stock associations are like partnerships. In the other and vastly more material respects mentioned they are like corporations although they are not declared to be such by the legislative acts referred to. And so it was in the case of the General Banking Act of 1838. The word corporation is not used in that act. Yet the institutions or associations organized under it have been uniformly held to be corporations in the fullest and most exact sense. As to personal and individual liability, I may add, that this is an incident both of partnership and corporations, uniform and invariable in the one case, subject entirely to the legislative will in the other.

What, then, are the true relations of a shareholder in one of these associations, and by what rules and analogies are his rights to be determined, where he seeks a controversy with the body to which he belongs?

These institutions are of such recent origin among us, and have arisen under laws of such recent enactment, that we are without judicial precedents in this country. It seems to me, however, plain that in controversies like the present one we must follow mainly the analogies afforded by laws and jurisprudence in the case of corporations, instead of those derived from the law of simple partnership. I say mainly, because it may not be proper to push the principle to its extremest consequences. It may very well be that in a case of actual insolvency the shareholder, in view of his contingent liability, should have a quicker remedy to wind up and close the concern than the statute laws of this State allow in the case of corporations other than those organized for banking purposes. (See Edmonds' Ed. of Statutes, vol. ii. p. 484.) Be this as it may, it is nevertheless true that the situation and relations of a shareholder in one of these associations are in other respects like, and very exactly like, those of a stockholder in a corporation. His interests are represented by a certificate of stock, which he can sell and transfer by a simple indorsement. He has confided the management to a Board of Trustees, or some other authority named in the articles signed by himself, and the same articles prescribe the duration of the company. He has no right of management or control, except that which he exercises originally or periodically in the choice of the managers, and even then his right is not as in the case of partnerships equal to that of every other partner, but is equal only to the amount of stock which he owns. He is bound by the compact which holds the association together, and is the law of its existence, as the charter is the law of a corporation.

Guided by these relations, and by the nature of these companies, which have the express sanction of our laws, I am of opinion that the rules which govern simply Common Law partnerships afford but a feeble analogy, if any at all, to govern us in the controversy which the plaintiff has instituted with the association to which he belongs, and in which he holds less than one thousandth part of the stock. I have said that precedents have not yet arisen in this country. These Companies have, however, existed for some time in England, and my conclusion seems to be fortified by authority in that country. Says Mr. Lindsay in his Treatise on Partnerships, "Nor is there any authority to the effect that Companies with transferable shares are or can be dissolved by or on the happening of those events which are sufficient to dissolve or induce a Court of Equity to dissolve an ordinary partnership." And again he says, "But notwithstanding the often repeated assertion that at Common Law unincorporated Companies with transferable shares are mere partnerships, it ought not to be inferred that what is sufficient to dissolve the latter is sufficient to dissolve the former. There is a great and with the present question a very material difference between the contract entered into between the members of an ordinary partnership and the contract entered into between the shareholders of an unincorporated Company with transferable shares." I fully concur in these views and they are decisive against the plaintiff in the present controversy, not only now, but apparently in all its stages, unless, indeed, he can claim the relief he asks for on the very simple and intelligible ground of the insolvency of the Company. And here it will be proper to dispose of that point in the case, if, indeed, it be said to be involved in the case at all.

The insolvency of the Company is somewhat darkly and indistinctly suggested in the complaint, but I do not find any distinct averment of the fact. Whatever is averred on that subject is very distinctly denied in the answer, and the affirmative of the question must be maintained and proved by the plaintiff. And any suggestion or statement of this kind ought not to have been made in the absence of all facts to uphold it. On looking at all the affidavits before me on this motion I find a very satisfactory vindication of the financial situation of the Company. The subscribed capital of the Company was originally $15,000,000. From $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 have been called and paid in, and for this the Company is able to show a very large real and personal estate, and equipment, for the transaction of its immense business, together with the good will which it has acquired. The Company has a cash surplus of several hundred thousand dollars and it owes no debts. The officers and Executive Committee state under oath, and apparently upon reasonable grounds, that the value of the property and equipment of the Company, with that of the good will which it enjoys, very much exceeds the entire sum paid in by the stockholders. To these resources must be added the immense sum yet uncalled for and unpaid upon the subscription to the stock. This alone must amount to ten or twelve millions of dollars. There is no evidence before me, and I have no right to assume that, except Mr. Waterbury, all the subscribers to the stock are not able and willing to pay the sums they have agreed to pay. Now, this vast amount of capital in reserve is as much a part of its resources as the cash or property in actual possession. With an estate, therefore, in hand worth some millions of dollars, owing no debts, and holding valid obligations or subscriptions for the payment of at least ten millions more, what further need be, or indeed can be said in regard to the solvency of this Company.

Proceeding to other grounds stated or suggested in the motion papers, it is no cause for this suit or for the proceeding now before me that the Merchants' Union Express Company has not, thus far, conducted its business with actual profit to its stockholders; nor can the suit be maintained on the ground that thus far losses whether small or even considerable have occurred. What all the members of this Company agree to is that the enterprise should be carried on for fifty years, and that fifteen millions of capital should be embarked in it if necessary, of which each member should pay the amount subscribed by him. There is no pretence or suggestion that this compact was entered into by means of any fraud practiced on the plaintiff or any one else. It is, therefore, a binding compact which the Courts have no right to dissolve while the Company is solvent, or at least until we are able judicially to determine that the enterprise is wholly impracticable and the attainment of its object morally impossible. A fraud practised upon the plaintiff might release him from his obligations and justify the cancellation of his subscription, but it would be of no effect whatever on the question of dissolution and receivership. But fraud is not the theory of his case. He does not wish to be separated from his associates or from the enterprise. His avowed object is to wind up and close the concern and to share in the distribution of all the assets as one of the associates or partners. This he cannot do in violation of his agreement and in opposition so far as I know to the wishes of his associates, who, as the evidence in the case shows, are some ten thousand in number. I repeat, the fact that some losses have occurred affords no justification for this suit or for this proceeding. No doubt profit to the shareholders is the primary motive which prompts the formation of such associations. But people embark in such enterprises in full view of all the hazards and vicissitudes of business, in full view not only of present and immediate chances of gain or loss, but also of the future and remote possibilities and capacities of the business to be undertaken. This must have been eminently true at the organization of the Merchants Union Express Company. In its very nature the business in contemplation was one to grow and increase with the increasing population and the expanding wealth and commerce of this country. The plaintiff's disappointment in not receiving a dividend or even the admission of an aggregate loss thus far by the Company is no reason whatever for closing and winding is up in the first and experimental year of its existence. On this subject it is only just, although not very material to observe, that whatever losses have been thus far experienced, they are wholly due to the combined opposition of rival companies which have been mentioned, and which, by reducing their own rates far below a paying standard rendered a reduction by this Company necessary. That reduction was made, and has been maintained, but never down to the rates of the competing companies. It is just and proper further to observe that the increased volume of the business of the defendant's Company is now not merely compensatory, but more or less profitable. On this point the affidavits before me are quite explicit.

Passing to another view, as I have already said, the grounds of the relief set forth in the plaintiff's complaint are fully met and controverted by the answer. This motion is made on affidavits or *ex parte* depositions of the plaintiff and of certain persons who are officers and managers of the three old express companies. The plaintiff, in his affidavit, says nothing to reinforce his complaint. The other persons referred to develop a theory of the situation which may deserve a brief attention. It is their opinion, founded, as they say, on a long experience and careful observation of the express business in this country, that two competing companies cannot prosecute their business on the same line without aggregate loss, and consequently that one or the other of them must ultimately fail. The conclusion they draw from these premises seems to be that as they are first in possession, have the greatest experience, and are, as they think the strongest, their more youthful rival should retire or be dissolved and wound up by a judicial sentence. This conclusion is suggested in no very indistinct manner. On the other hand the fact so assumed that competition in the business cannot live and live profitably, is controverted, and I am satisfied entirely refuted by the opposing affidavits. It is, however, upon the doctrinal conclusion derived apparently from these carefully prepared statements and opinions of the persons referred to that I propose to make one or two observations. In business and commercial rivalries it is perfectly lawful for each competitor to overcome and distance his rival if he can. There is no divine right to a monopoly. It was never before suggested that a great enterprise must be closed on such a ground because one or even many of those engaged in it less than a majority of the whole can be induced so to declare their wishes. If this doctrine can be maintained, then an express monopoly, having got possession of all the rail lines in the United States, is entitled by law to hold them forever against all competition. I say entitled by law, because it will never be difficult to find and purchase a stockholder in the rival company who will raise the question in the Courts; and the principle will not stop here. It must apply to all enterprises requiring the association of capital, and it must henceforth become a regular function of the Courts to inquire whether rival or competing enterprises can succeed, and if not then to determine which of them must be closed by judicial decree. Such a proposition, if sanctioned for a moment, would be received with great dismay by the people of this country. It rises to a height of extraordinary absurdity when it is claimed, as in this case, that the existence of a powerful rival can be terminated on the *ex parte* opinion and oath of his competitor in a legitimate branch of business.

The remaining grounds for the relief which the plaintiff demands, resolve themselves into the alleged personal misconduct of the members of the Executive or managing Committee. This has, I think, nothing to do with the present motion for a receiver. The infidelity or misconduct of some or even of all trustees or managers of such an association, affords no ground for taking away the rights of the shareholders who constitute the Company, either by dissolving it or taking away its management and placing it in the hands of an officer of the Court. In such a case the principles of remedial or preventive justice go no farther than to enjoin or forbid the misconduct or remove the unfaithful officer. I am not aware of any authority for dissolving a corporation or an unincorporated stock association, or for taking the management from its proprietors or shareholders on the mere ground that one, or even all, of the trustees are unfaithful. The Court may enjoin the trustee, or suspend or remove him, and if necessary may order a new election, but cannot substitute its own officer. In the case of the Merchants' Union Express Company, both by statute law and its articles of association, three of the managers are sufficient to carry on its business. There are more than that number upon whom no imputations are cast by the plaintiff, or by the persons from the rival companies who have given their depositions for this motion.

It seems proper, however, to observe that all the accusations and charges of misconduct or unfaithfulness are fully answered by the oaths of every member of the Executive Committee, and by the corroborating depositions which have been read in opposition to this motion. I confess the impression on my mind is very strong that these gentlemen have done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the stockholders, or which would warrant the Court, even at the final hearing of the cause, to interfere with their existing relations to the Company. That nothing of the sort can be done on this motion is quite too plain for further discussion.

In speaking of the peculiar part taken in this controversy by the officers and managers of the old and now rival Express Companies whose depositions are alone brought forward to sustain the plaintiff's motion, I am brought to another view, which, as the case now appears, seems to me entirely decisive. The answer of the defendants was served on the plaintiff more than two months ago. In that answer it is alleged with great distinctness, on the information and belief of the defendants, that Waterbury, the plaintiff, is not the real party in this suit, but that the suit is prosecuted wholly at the instigation and in the interest of the rival Express Companies, which are the real and actual plaintiffs in this controversy. This grave and serious allegation called for a denial on the part of the plaintiff in preparing his own affidavit for this motion, and not less for a denial by the other persons referred to whose *ex parte* depositions have been read. There is no such denial. I have not the slightest reason to suppose that this omission is unintentional or inadvertent, and coupling it with many other circumstances which need not be particularly noticed, I am compelled to take the fact as alleged by the defendants, to be true for all the purposes of this motion. And taking it to be true it is fatal to the suit. An illusory suit in the name of a shareholder, but really prosecuted by and in the interest of a mixed and competing company, cannot be maintained for the purpose of dissolving or restraining another association or company, of which the nominal plaintiff may be a member. This has been repeatedly adjudged in the English Chancery Courts, and the principle is so plain as not to need further illustration. (See Forrest *vs.* Manchester &c., Co., 7 Jurist, new series 887. Bent *vs.* British National, &c., Ins. Co., 5 Id. 612.)

In all that I have said so far, no reference has been had to the rules which govern in mere common law partnerships, because the defendants are not, in my judgment, an association of that kind. If this were otherwise, if the defendants were a mere partnership, with none of the corporate attributes conferred on them by the statutes of this State, I should still feel the same difficulty in finding any principle or authority to sustain the action on this proceeding. In partnerships which have no statute or corporate qualities we shall find the following rules well settled: 1. The majority of members govern, notwithstanding the dissent of the minority, where there is no fraud or unfair dealing. In this case the plaintiff is one of many thousands, none of whom, so far as appears, concur with him. 2. When partners are numerous and the duration and management of the concern are provided for by articles, those govern the rights and relations of each partner, (Story on Part., sections 123, 204, 213.) 3. A receiver will be appointed only with a view to a dissolution and winding up. Receivers are not appointed to carry on and manage the business of a partnership, (Story on Part., 229; Gow on Part., p. 114; Lindsay on Part., 664, 665; 2 Paige, 310.) 4. A dissolution will not be decreed except in cases of insolvency, or where the entire capital is spent, and some of the partners are unwilling to go further, or where the undertaking in its nature and essence presents some insurmountable difficulty, or where one partner is guilty of such grossly improper conduct as amounts to an expulsion of his copartner from the concern. In these and possibly some other cases a Court of equity may decree a dissolution and receivership; but I find nothing to justify judicial intervention in a case like the present.

In closing, I deem it proper to say what the evidence before me fully demonstrates, that the Merchants' Union Express Company is an institution having vast, varied and useful relations with the public. It is now in active and successful operation over the most populous and commercial regions of the United States.

If the suppression of this Company could be brought within the powers and duties of this Court, no public good but great public inconvenience and loss would be the result. The necessary effect of such decision would be to restore permanently a monopoly in a branch of business of great and increasing importance in this country to merchants and many other classes of people. I do not see the slightest pretext for such an interference with a legitimate and honorable enterprise, and certainly feel no regret that the facts and principles which the case involves have brought me to this conclusion.

The motion for a receiver, &c., must be denied.

(Signed) G. G. BARNARD,
Justice Supreme Court.

Mr. James T. Brady and Mr. Traphagen for plaintiff; Ex-Judges Allen and Comstock and Sewell & Pierce for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard.

OPINION OF THE COURT IN THE OLYMPIC THEATRE CASE.

Rolles, Receiver, &c., vs. Duff and James E. Hayes.—In this case, already fully reported in the TIMES, Judge LEONARD has rendered the following opinion in which he sees fit to revoke his own order:

LEONARD, J.—It is not prescribed by section 225 of the Code whether the application to a Judge of the Court to vacate or modify an injunction shall be made in open Court, or at his private chambers or elsewhere. It is to be made on notice; and this carries a strong implication that the Judge before whom the application is to be made, has been duly designated for holding the Court; as the applicant would not otherwise know the place where his opponent could be brought before the Judge nor at what hour.

There is so much doubt about it, that I do not feel at liberty, sitting at Special Term, to vacate an order made by another Judge, based upon a different construction from that assigned by the plaintiff's counsel. The order sought to be vacated has been made in plain disregard of the practice adopted by the Judges of this district, requiring all motions to be heard by the Judge regularly designated for that business, pursuant to section 22 of the Code—a practice which has been generally observed by the members of the Court, and considered necessary in the due administration of justice.

The order made by me will be vacated, but from the considerations adverted to, it is without costs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Barnard.

Stephen P. Waterbury *vs.* The Merchants' Union Express Company; motion for a receiver, &c., must be denied.

By Judge Leonard.

Bolles *vs.* Duff, &c.; the order made by me vacated with costs. In relation to the petition of Jas. M. Culley et al., for a receiver for the Metropolitan Conveyance Company; motion granted, and R. C. Beamish, Esq., appointed the receiver, on filing bonds in $300.

By Judge Wells.

The People of the State of New-York et al. *vs.* Thos. Stephens et al.; motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 5.

By Judge McCunn.

James Collies *vs.* Caleb W. Mitchel; I am inclined to think the referee would have been justified in finding the nature of the interest of the defendant Mitchel. William J. Williams *vs.* John Boerum; motion for reference granted. Peter Fichter *vs.* Jacob Simon; motion granted. R. Parker *vs.* Edwin L. Godkin; plaintiff allowed to interpose cross interrogatories; stay to extend until commission return. John Townshend *vs.* Emanuel Lowenstein; justification disallowed with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 6, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	112	100	West. U. T., 2d call	43¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	112⅛	15	Del. & Hud. C	145
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109⅝	100	Bos. Water P	19⅝
5000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '65 new iss	108⅝	355	Adams Ex. Co	69
31,500	do	108⅝	1,000	do	68¾
3,400	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 Small	114	200	do	68½
5,000	do	114⅛	183	Wells & F Ex	65
27,500	do	114⅛	20	Am. Ex. Co	67
10,160	do Small	113⅞	6	do	66
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅜	30	do	66½
115,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, C	111⅛	50	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ⅌ cent. paid	14
150,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	108⅝	200	do. 30 ⅌ ct. paid	19½
40,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C	99⅜	200	do	20
2,530	Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser	107⅝	100	do	20⅛
11,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, Third Ser	107⅝	200	do	20¼
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	66	100	do 2d call	20½
5,000	do new	65½	50	Pacific Mail	144¼
5,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	55½	10	do	144⅜
27,000	do	56	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R	106⅜
20,000	do	56¼	100	do	106½
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s, nw	55½	1,600	Erie R	70⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s x-c	51	300	do s3	70¼
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	103⅛	700	do c	70⅛
4,000	Ga. St. 6s	73	100	Hudson R	126⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	200	Reading R	103⅛
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B	105⅛	200	do	103⅛
2,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M	74	200	Chi. & N. W b	46⅛
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	105	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	71
7,000	Troy, S. & R. 1st m	97	200	do s10	71⅛
9	St. Nicholas Bank	108	100	do 2d call. b30	71⅛
6	Park Bank	152	400	Cleve. & Tol. R	126
10	Canton Co	50	50	Chi. & R. I	105
10	Quicksilver	28	700	do	104⅞
86	West. U. Tel	43⅝	200	do b60	105
100	do	43½	200	do b30	105
500	do	43⅜	100	do s60	104⅝
			100	do s60	104⅛
			100	do 2d call	104⅞
			50	Chi., B. & Q	125⅛
			300	Mil. & St. Paul	48⅛
			100	P., F. W. & C	106⅛
			10	Mar. & C. 1st P	22½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	111⅞	20	Amer. Ex	66⅛
3,600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R, '62	109⅝	200	Mer. U. Ex 25 ⅌ c. paid s10	21⅛
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	114⅛	200	Pacific Mail	144
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110	20	do	144⅛
750	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, N. Is., small	109	100	do s60	143⅞
2,000	do	108⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R	106⅛
4,500	U. S. 5-20s, C.' 65	111⅛	600	do	106⅜
30,000	Tenn. 6s new	65⅛	500	Erie Railroad	69⅞
20,000	O. & M. Cer	27⅞	100	do b30	69⅞
6,000	Tol. & W. S. F. B	90	400	do s3	69⅞
3,000	Long Dock Bds	98	800	C. & N. W. Pr s60	70⅛
20	Metropolitan B'k	135	200	do	70⅛
150	West. U. Tel	43	400	Reading R	102⅞
400	do	42⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R	120⅛
400	do	42⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. R	46
100	Mar. Pf	20	100	Chi. & R. I s60	104
100	Boston W. P	19⅝	100	do	104⅛
100	Canton Co	47⅛	100	do	104⅜
125	Adams Ex. Co	66⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. P	67⅛
100	do	66⅛	100	Tol., W. & W	48
220	do	66⅜	400	Pitts. F. W. & C. R	106
400	U. S. Ex. Co	70	50	Chi. & Alt. R	121
100	Wells Fargo Ex	64⅛	25	Chic. & Alt. Pr	123
			40	Chi. Bur. & Q. R	125⅛
			100	do	125

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Adams Ex. Co	69⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr c	67⅛
160	do	69⅜	20000	O. & M. C b10	28
200	do	69¼	5000	do	28
200	do	69	200	Cleve. & P. x-d., b10	88⅛
300	Mer. U. Ex. $30 p	19⅛	300	Clev. & Tol	126
200	West. U. Tel	43⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & P. b30	105
900	N. Y. Cen	106⅛	100	do	104⅞
100	do b30	106⅛	600	Chi. & N. W	46⅛
200	do c	106⅛	200	do c	46⅛
600	Reading R	103⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	71⅛
400	do	103⅛	100	do b15	71⅛
100	Erie R	70⅛	300	do	71⅛
200	do b3	70½	100	P., F. W. & C	106⅜
300	do c	70⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex	64⅛	800	Erie Railroad c	70⅛
1800	Amer. Ex	66⅛	400	do s3	69⅞
200	do b30	67	200	do c	70
100	do c	66⅛	300	Reading R	103⅛
500	do	66⅛	100	M. & St. P. Pf	67⅛
300	do	66⅛	100	do	67⅞
100	do b10	66⅜	5000	O. & M. Cer	27⅞
200	M. U. Ex., $30 paid	21⅛	100	M. S. & N. I	82⅛
300	do	21⅛	800	do	82⅛
50	do	21⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. x-d	88⅛
300	do	22	300	Cleve. & Tol b3	126
100	Mariposa Pr	20⅛	100	Tol., W. & W	48
100	Pacific Mail s60	144	1200	Chic., R. I. & P	104⅛
100	At. Mail	112	200	do b3	104⅛
100	West. U. Tel b10	43⅛	300	Chi. & N. W	46⅛
100	do	43⅛	200	do b3	46⅛
600	N. Y. Cen	106⅛	200	do c	46⅛
400	Erie R	70	800	Chic. & N. W. P	70⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	63⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. P	67⅛
200	do	63⅛	10000	O. & M. Cer c	27⅞
70	Adams Ex. Co	67	200	Mich. Cen. R	111⅛
100	do	67¼	200	M. S. & N. I	82⅛
300	U. S. Ex. Co	70	100	do b30	83
300	M. U. Ex., $30 paid	22⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts x-d	88
100	Quicksilver s30	28	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	104⅛
200	do	27⅞	100	do	104⅛
100	Pacific Mail	144	100	do s3	104⅛
200	do	144⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R b10	126
200	N. Y. Cen	106⅛	200	Chic. & N. W	46⅛
100	West. U. Tel	43⅛	300	do	46⅛
100	do b15	43⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. P	70⅛
800	Erie R	69⅞	100	do b30	71
200	Reading R	103	100	do b3	70⅞
100	Mil. & St. P	48			

FRIDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The Gold Room continued firm to-day at yesterday's advance to 142⅞@⅛ ⅌ cent. Some sales were made as high as 142⅞ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold is in fair supply, though it is lent free of interest on the Currency advanced by the borrower. The Customs demand to-day was $506,000. We hear of no export demand except for California bar Gold. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail closed at 109⅝@109⅞ for sixty days on London, and 110@110⅛ for short sight first-class bills. There is a good supply of short sight drawn against United States 5-20s, which are going abroad in large amounts this week. The Continental rates of Exchange are regulated on the basis of 109⅝@110 on London. There is no alteration to-day in Money affairs. The demand for Money on call from the Brokers is moderate at 4@5 ⅌ cent., with exceptions as cheap as 3 ⅌ cent. on the Public Funds.

On the Stock Exchange business was less active in the Public Funds than yesterday, and we have the same report of the Wall-street transactions among the great dealers. We quote 5-20s ⅛ ⅌ cent. cheaper on 1862s, May and November, and on the new 1865-67s, July and January.

The Railway Market opened steady, but fell off at 1 o'clock, in sympathy with the ups and downs of Erie, the transfers of which, for the annual meeting in October, close to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The fluctuations in this stock through the day were 70⅛@70⅛@70⅛@69⅞@69⅞ ⅌ cent. Later in the Afternoon the general New-York and Western list was lower by ⅛@⅛ ⅌ cent., and the prevailing temper of the market was decidedly bearish, but without leading to any decided pressure of sales. On the Miscellaneous list there was a further serious break-down in the Adams Express and other of the old Companies, while the new Merchants' Union shares sold up to $21 50@$22, as against $18@$19 yesterday. It seems questionable whether the heavy fall in the old Companies since yesterday morning is justified by the mere circumstance that they have been defeated in their effort before the Courts to break up the new concern. It is understood that all are now doing a very active business, and it is certainly within the province of the old Companies to make this business mutually profitable, if they are disposed to peace. The Border State Bonds were better on Tennessees. The Western Telegraph shares declined a fraction in the Afternoon, in common with the Railways.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	N. West Pref	71⅛	70⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅛	114⅛	Rock Island	104⅞	104⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅝	108⅝	Fort Wayne	106⅛	105⅞
N. Y. Central	106⅛	106⅛	W. U. Telegraph	43⅛	43⅛
Erie	70⅛	69⅞	Cumberland	35	35
Hudson	126⅛	126	Mariposa, Pref	20	20
Reading	103⅛	102⅞	St. Paul Pref	67	67⅛
Mich. Southern	83	83	Pacific Mail	144⅛	144
Pittsburgh	88⅛	88	Toledo & Wabash	48⅛	48
Tenn. 6s, new	65	65⅛	American Gold	142⅞	142⅛
Northwest	46⅛	46⅛	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	140	Oregon, ½ year, 1881	106⅛
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	138	5 ⅌ cent., reg. 1871	116⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coupon, 1868	139	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	117⅛
6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	111	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	108
500 & 1,000, '81	112⅛	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	110⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	109⅛	End. cou., 1874	108⅛
5-20 cou., small	114⅛	10-40 reg	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, '64	110⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss	108⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. '70	104	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	106⅛	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100⅛	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	97
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c	66
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds	65
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, ex. c	51
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan 1878	101	Virginia 6s, new bonds	48
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s, ex c	56
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102	North Car. 6s, n. bds	55⅛
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100	Missouri 6s	103
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	78⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	103
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛	California 7s	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	102
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	134
Union	118⅛	Market	113
America	140	Nassau	107
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	109
National	111	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	107
State of New-York	113	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	117	Commonwealth	109
Ocean	104⅛	Park	150
American Exchange	118⅛	Manuf's & Merch'ts	104
Bank of North Am's	108	Fourth National	108⅝
Hanover	112	Ninth National	106⅛
Irving	106	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95⅛	Tol. & Wab. Eqn. Bds	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chic. Ext	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 con	106	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Chi. & R. I. Con. is	90⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	100⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind, 1883	98	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	91	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	105⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	88
Har. 3d. M., '68	102⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M	99
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M	110	Cleve. & P. 4th M	93
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M	99	Chi. & A. S. Fund. 1st m	101
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96⅛	Chi. & Alton Income	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	115	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	86⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	80	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	81
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	81⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	103
Del. L. & W. 1st M	98	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort	63
Del., Lack. & W. 2d M	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

The old Express monopoly have overshot their purpose in attempting to break down the Merchants' Union. After being defeated in their attempt to crush the rising business of the new Company, they are now shamefully beaten in the Courts. It would have been cheaper and infinitely more creditable, as we, in common with other mutual friends, respectfully advised nearly two months ago, to recognize the competition as a settled thing and to adjust the rates or division of business accordingly. A different course has not only confirmed the sympathy of the public in support of the opposition, but strengthened the finances of the new Company with their stockholders, most of whom are mercantile people, all the way from New-York City to the Northwest, ready, it is said, to sacrifice their entire stock rather than surrender, on compulsion, to the old monopoly. But it is not yet too late, now that Judge BARNARD's able and conclusive decision against the legal attempt of the old monopoly to arrest competition, has settled the question, to bring about a proper understanding between these rival interests. No one doubts the great enterprise and sagacity of the old Companies. They comprise a large number of very able men, including the pioneers of the Express system in the City and State of New-York, who deserve as they undoubtedly command, the respect of the public. They are not only able and experienced in their business, but smart managers and tacticians, and yet withal not equal either in means or shrewdness to a sustained tilt against the public on the matter of a fair, if not formidable competition, honestly entered upon, as in the case of the Merchants' Union. They had best, therefore, accept the situation. There is nothing humiliating in it for the old Companies; nothing especially exalting for the new; but everything consistent with a sound public policy, and advantageous to the mercantile interests of the country.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $506,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $64,000; total receipts, $2,214,419 56; total payments, $778,251 56; balance, $112,638,339 54.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,213,065. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,336	$561,068	776	$346,824	1,427	$604,368
Man. of Cotton	628	182,061	453	96,652	348	94,779
Man. of Silk	505	451,797	98	118,629	238	264,997
Man. of Flax	752	177,436	334	107,995	392	115,178
Miscellaneous	895	154,054	507	17,529	246	38,907
Total	4,106	$1,526,436	2,168	$686,629	2,651	$1,118,229
		686,629				1,526,436
Total entered		$2,213,065		Total marketed		$2,644,065

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and [illegible] Improvement Six and Seven per Cent Bonds. [illegible]
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau-sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 6.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,957	Malt, bushels	1,200
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	168
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Lard, pkgs	184
Wheat, bushels	45,095	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Corn, bushels	59,250	Whisky, bbls	150
Rye, bushels	2,487	Petroleum, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	48,016		

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at about $9 50 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Have been more sought after at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and held firmly, including Java at 24¾c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18¾c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14¾c.@19c., St. Domingo 16c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet and tending downward. Middling grades, 26¾c.@27½c. ⅌ ℔., on sales and resales of 1,100 bales, against receipts of 568 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts, thus far, this week	3,944
Receipts last week	5,678
Receipts preceding week	8,800
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	2,814
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	434,449
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	329,919
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	470,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	43,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	75,000

FISH—A rather better inquiry prevails for the leading kinds at firm and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more freely dealt in to-day; low and high grades have been more firmly held; medium grades have been depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$8; very poor to good extra State at $8 10@$9 90; good to choice extra State at $9 90@$10 90; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 25 @$10 25 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70 @ $8 00
Extra State	8 10 @ 10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15 @ 12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 25 @ 10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25 @ 12 75
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25 @ 15 25

Southern Flour is unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bbls., at $8 90@$13 25 for new, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at from $5 50@$7 75 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $5 85 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 650 bbls. and sacks, at $11@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request and desirable lots have been held with much firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 33; White Genesee at $2 45; Amber State at $2 32 @$2 33; White California at $2 45@$2 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, opening rather more firmly but closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,500 bushels, at $1 16¾@$1 18¾, closing at $1 16½ @$1 17¾ for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat, and $1 15@$1 17 for do. in store, and $1 10@$1 15 for unsound and damp in store and afloat, ⅌ bushel. Rye is heavy; sales 7,160 bushels, including State at $1 42½@$1 50, and Western at $1 40@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in more demand, closing firmly. We quote: Old Western at 63c.@65c.; New Western at 65c.@69c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 50c.@60c. and new Southern at 55c.@67c. ⅌ bushel; sales 48,000 bushels. The Chicago *Tribune* of the 4th inst. says:

The records of the Board of Trade show that the receipts of flour and grain for the month of August, 1867, (all except corn being for the most part composed of the crop of this year) were as follows: Flour, 127,799 bbls.; wheat, 1,947,186 bushels; corn, 3,265,089 bushels; oats, 2,060,299 bushels; rye, 250,262 bushels; barley, 129,617 bushels.

The shipments during the month were:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
Aug. 1 to Aug. 3	10,975	16,768	477,228
Aug. 5 to Aug. 10	20,987	56,011	603,959
Aug. 12 to Aug. 17	24,009	152,746	694,845
Aug. 19 to Aug. 24	41,557	408,540	632,536
Aug. 26 to Aug. 31	37,860	658,063	1,018,818
Totals	145,388	1,292,128	3,427,386
	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Aug. 1 to Aug. 3	4,784	17,418	....
Aug. 5 to Aug. 10	17,580	21,885	885
Aug. 12 to Aug. 17	162,150	28,941	400
Aug. 19 to Aug. 24	585,714	29,727	....
Aug. 26 to Aug. 31	737,203	66,821	41,086
Totals	1,507,531	164,792	42,371

The following table exhibits the receipts of breadstuffs during the month of August for three years:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	127,799	100,139	101,495
Wheat, bushels	1,942,186	860,225	599,948
Corn, bushels	3,265,089	5,407,470	4,693,633
Oats, bushels	2,860,269	393,781	1,107,085
Rye, bushels	250,262	72,360	91,500
Barley, bushels	129,617	38,195	101,149

The following shows the shipments of flour and grain during the month of August for the years mentioned:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	145,388	119,420	80,887
Wheat, bushels	1,292,128	565,663	695,107
Corn, bushels	3,427,386	5,494,807	3,915,544
Oats, bushels	1,507,531	619,969	764,624
Rye, bushels	163,792	32,703	34,368
Barley, bushels	42,371	24,075	2,015

Reducing flour into wheat, the receipts and shipments for the month of August compare as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Bushels.
August, 1867	8,286,418
August, 1866	7,272,720
August, 1865	7,100,790

SHIPMENTS.

August, 1867	7,161,148
August, 1866	7,334,317
August, 1865	5,816,093

From the above it will be seen that the receipts of grain (flour into wheat) for the month of August just closed exceed those for the same month last year 1,000,000 bushels, and 1,100,000 bushels over those for the same time in 1865. Owing to the partial destruction of last year's corn crop, the receipts of that cereal show a falling off of over 2,000,000. The other grains combined, show an increase of over 3,000,000 bushels, which plainly shows that the harvest of this year has been a bountiful one. We continue to receive conflicting reports regarding the growing corn. In some districts it is reported to be very much parched by the recent dry spell, but elsewhere it is represented to be in excellent condition. While we have no doubt but what the crop will turn out badly in some parts of the West, we are still of the opinion that a full average crop will be garnered should no disaster overtake it between now and maturity.

The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Thursday, Sept. 5, 1867: City of Troy, Rochester, flour; Monarch, Buffalo, corn; George L. Crawford, Buffalo, corn; A. M. Hitchcocke, Buffalo, corn; D. W. Lamoreaux, Buffalo, corn; Albion, Buffalo, wheat; Charles H. Caveer, Buffalo, corn; R. Flaning, Buffalo, corn; G. W. Warner, Buffalo, corn; Eugenie, Oswego, corn; John Wall, Oswego, malt; flour; Hanford Smith, Oswego, wheat; Julia Ann Covell, Buffalo, oats; Sarah M. Pease, Buffalo, wheat; R. F. Silliman, Buffalo, corn; Mary Jane, Buffalo, corn; J. H. Peckham, Albion, wheat; Billy Brown, Oswego, wheat; Charlton, Buffalo, corn; Dean Richmond, Buffalo, oats; Major D. H. Bruce, Port Byron, wheat; United States, Mohawk, malt, &c.; Geo. A. Feeter, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw is in more request at 70c.@80c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been rather dull, and prices have favored purchasers.

LATHS—Have been in request at $2 90@$3 12 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand at about our quoted rates: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 25 for Common and $1 85 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 90@$9 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3 50@$4 25; Pitch, $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for to-day at former rates, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@72c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 28 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in good demand, closing at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 29c.@33c. for Refined, in bond, and 47c.@50c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active to-day at a further advance in prices. Most of the purchases were on speculative account. Sales since our last 4,750 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 37 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 37, regular way; $23@$23 25 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75@$23 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c., for Hams, ⅌ ℔.; sales equal to 290 pkgs. Bacon is in less demand; sales 50 boxes long clear ice-cured at 13½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is firmer and more active; sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter is in request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 6c.@14c. ⅌ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ⅌ ℔	30	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ⅌ ℔	28	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ⅌ ℔	30	@31
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ ℔	27	@28
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ ℔	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ ℔	25	@27
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ ℔	25	@27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ ℔	23	@25
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ ℔	17	@23
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ ℔	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ ℔	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ ℔	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ⅌ ℔	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ ℔	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ⅌ ℔	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 8

RICE—Has been dull and heavy, including Rangoon at $9@$9 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in rather more demand at steady rates.

SEEDS—Have been wholly nominal in price, on a very light demand.

SKINS—Have been quiet at about former quotations.

SOAP—Has been in request at unchanged rates, including Castile at 17½c.@17¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c., ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Have been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, but without buoyancy in price. Sales have been reported of 885 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c., and 280 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are in less demand at from 14c.@16⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars down an ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔., as follows: Loaf Sugar at 17½c.; best Crushed at 16⅝c.; Granulated at 16⅝c.; Ground at 16½c.; White A, 15¾c., and Yellow C 15c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 145,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¾@12½c.; 71,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 68,000 ℔s. Grease at 7½c.@9¾c.

TEAS—Have been quiet and rather heavy.

TOBACCO—Has been in very good demand, largely for export, at buoyant prices. We quote: *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good do., 4¾c.@6½c.; common Leaf, 5¾c.@8½c.; medium do., 7c.@11½c.; good do., 9½c.@15c.; fine do., 12½c.@18c.; selections, 14c.@20c. *Seed Leaf*, thus—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 5½c.@10c.; Wrappery lots, 12c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 25c.@65c.; New York State Fillers, 3½c.@5c.; average lots, 7c.@15c.; Wrappers, 10c.@30c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 2c.@3½c.; average lots, 4½c.@16c.; Wrappers, 10c.@30c. And *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black Work—Common, 30c.@35c; Good, 45c.@60c.; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 35c.@45c.; Good, 50c.@75c. Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 15c.@20c.; Good, 18c.@22c.; Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond. Sales 322 hhds. Kentucky $6 15, and 230 cases Ohio Seed Leaf 5½@12c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 550 bbls., in bond, part to arrive, at 36c.@40c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 40,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 3d. ⅌ bushel; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ⅌ hhd. For Bristol, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp, 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ⅌ hhd.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 6, 1867.

MEATS.

Business in this line is very tame indeed. Supplies are fair, yet prices are stationery.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ ℔	$ 23	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 25
Beef, round, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 22
Beef, rumps, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ ℔	28	@ 38
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ⅌ ℔	28	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@ 1 50
Lamb, spring, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 25
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 14
Mutton, chops, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 25
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@ 4 00
Pork, joints, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 17
Pork steaks, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 18
Pork, corned, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 16
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 22
Hams, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 24
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 18
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 25
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 15
Veal cutlets, ⅌ ℔	30	@ 35
Veal, fillets, ⅌ ℔	30	@ 35
Veal, loins, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 28
Sausages, country made, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 20
Lard, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 20
Suet, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 18
Haslets, each	5	@ 10
Hearts, each	25	@ 50
Sweet Breads ⅌ dozen	2 50	@ 4 00
Tripe, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

A moderate assortment is available to-day at our quotations. The run of custom is far from being satisfactory to the dealers.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ordinary to extra, ⅌ ℔	25	@ 40
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	75	@ 1 25
Ducks, ⅌ ℔	28	@ 35
Geese, each	2 00	@ 3 00
Pigeons, Squab ⅌ dozen	5 00	@ 6 00
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	1 00	@ 1 75
Reed Birds, ⅌ Dozen	87	@ 1 50
Snipe, yellow legs, ⅌ dozen	2 00	@ 3 00
Snipe, ox eyes, ⅌ dozen	50	@ 75
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	28	@ 35
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	1 00	@ 1 75

FISH.

There has been rather more doing in this line, on the basis of the annexed prices. The supply is about an average one.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, Sea, ⅌ ℔	$ 15	@ 20
Bass, Striped, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 25
Blackfish, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Bluefish, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Crabs, soft shell, ⅌ dozen	1 25	@ 2 00
Crabs, hard, ⅌ dozen	30	@ 40
Cod, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Cod, dried, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Eels, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 25
Frogs, ⅌ dozen	1 00	@ 1 25
Flounders, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Haddock, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Halibut, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 20
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 20
King Fish, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 25
Lafayette, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 15
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	12	@ 25
Mackerel, Spanish, ⅌ ℔	50	@ 60
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 18
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@ 2 50
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	1 75	@ 2 50
Porgies, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Prawn, each	12	@ 15
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ ℔	50	@ 60
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ ℔	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	23	@ 26
Sheepshead	25	@ 30
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 18
Sturgeon, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Trout, ⅌ ℔	75	@ 1 00
Trout, Salmon, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 20
Turtle, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 25
Weakfish, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

The market is well stocked with new vegetables, the demand for which is fair. Prices favor purchasers.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, Lima, shelled, ⅌ quart	20	@ 30
Beans, string, ⅌ half peck	25	@ 30
Beets, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 6
Cabbages, each	8	@ 12
Carrots, ⅌ dozen bunches	40	@ 50
Celery, ⅌ bunch	20	@ 25
Cucumbers, each	1	@ 2
Egg Plants, each	10	@ 15
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	22	@ 25
Green Corn, ⅌ dozen	15	@ 25
Horse-Radish, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Lettuce, ⅌ head	4	@ 5
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Mint, ⅌ bunch	1	@ 2
Onions, ⅌ peck	45	@ 60
Onions, ⅌ quart	6	@ 10
Onions, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Peppers, ⅌ dozen	37	@ 50
Potatoes, new, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@ 3 25
Potatoes, new, ⅌ peck	35	@ 50
Potatoes, sweet, ⅌ peck	75	@ 87
Radishes, ⅌ bunch	1	@ 2
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Squashes, each	5	@ 8
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart	4	@ 6
Turnips, new, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10

FRUIT.

Peaches loom up splendidly at the stands, to-day, and a lively business is in progress. Pears are also more abundant, and the average quality of the offerings is much better. Apples make a fair show. Melons are likewise in full stock.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ⅌ ℔	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ⅌ half peck	25	@ 35
Bananas, ⅌ dozen	25	@ 1 25
Cocoanuts, each	8	@ 18
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	35	@ 40
Currants, Zante, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 20
Dates, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 30
Figs, ⅌ ℔	25	@ 38
Hazel Nuts, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	18	@ 25
Lemons, ⅌ doz	15	@ 30
Melons, each	4	@ 1 00
Oranges, ⅌ doz	10	@ 75
Peaches, ⅌ basket	1 00	@ 3 00
Peaches, ⅌ quart	8	@ 20
Pears, ⅌ quart	12	@ 50
Plums, ⅌ quart	20	@ 40
Pine Apples, each	18	@ 62
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Less activity is noted in this line. Supplies are moderate. Eggs are not as freely offered.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, prime to choice new, ⅌ ℔	$ 40	@ 45
Butter, fair to good ⅌ ℔	35	@ 38
Butter, cooking, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 28
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 18
Eggs, selected, ⅌ doz	33	@ 34
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@ 1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ⅌ ℔	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ⅌ ton of 2,000 ℔s	$5 00	@ $6 50
Coffee, Green, ⅌ ℔	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ ℔	35	@ 52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ⅌ ℔	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ ℔	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl	14 00	@ 19 00
Flour, Family, ⅌ 25 ℔ bags	2 25	@ 2 87
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 7 ℔ bags	30	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 8
Milk, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	70	@ 1 25
Rice, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ⅌ ℔	8½	@ 11
Sugar, Brown and light, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 16
Sugar, refined, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 19
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	1 00	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ⅌ ℔	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ⅌ ℔	90	@ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ ℔	65	@ 1 10

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The Sabbath-school connected with this Church will resume its sessions on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the school-room, corner of Degraw and Clinton sts. The weekly prayer-meeting of the Church will be held at the same place every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Sept. 8, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and concert of prayer, for seamen, at 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Captain of our Salvation Perfect through Suffering.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*Presumptuous Sins.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Seamen and others are invited to attend who reside in this part of the City. The Lord's Supper will be administered in this Church at 3 P. M. Seats free to all.

LEFFERT'S PARK RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Thirty children from Howard Mission, led by Mr. VAN METER, will sing, and an address will be given by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. The usual Union services will be held on Sunday morning at 10½; afternoon at 3½. The public are cordially invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. A. P. RIPLEY, of Buffalo, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Sacrament at 3 P. M. Preaching at 10½ by a missionary who sails next week for the East Indies. At 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject—*A Look into Heaven.* Seats free. All invited.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, No. 166 Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, at 7¾ o'clock. Model opening exercises will be given and interesting questions will be discussed. Each person bring a Testament.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., services resumed SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. E. G. BROOKS D. D., Pastor. Sunday-school at 9¼; communion after sermon. All are invited.

REV. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, PASTOR of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sacramental services at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. This Church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. RILEY JOHNSON will preach at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.—Services will be resumed SUNDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ A. M., (with communion,) and 4 P. M. Free seats.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Heaven's Inhabitants Interested in us.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW, THE Interpreter of Prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Evidences of the Speedy Coming of Christ.*

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 2d-av.—Public worship will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. EASTMAN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. GEORGE H HEPBURN at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector will preach. All are invited.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE JUDSON Missionary Society will be held on SUNDAY Sept. 8, in the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts. Eminent speakers may be expected. Exercises commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, pastor, will preach EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Adult Bible School at 3 P. M. Services at Branch Chapel, Broadway and 68th-st., at 3 P. M.

DR. H. B. STORER, OF BOSTON, WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum will reopen the first Sunday in October.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school will open at 9 A. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. WYLIE, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; entrance on 34th-st., in the Everett building. Services on SUNDAY and on following Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. CHAS. E. BLAKE, of Maine, will preach next Sabbath. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; select pieces sung by the children.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH, DOWNING-ST., corner of Bedford-st., will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 8. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, morning and evening. Sabbath-school in the morning at 9, and concert of prayer at 2 P. M.

REV. GEO. H. CROWE WILL (D. V.) preach at 10½ A. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st. Second service at 7½ P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church will be opened on SABBATH, Sept. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. SHEDD will preach.

REV. DAVID MITCHELL WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, Sept. 8.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 8. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9¼ o'clock A. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Second Coming of our Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-av., corner 22d-st.—SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching SUNDAY, the 10th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 8, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. LORD, MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—Services will be resumed next SUNDAY, Sept. 8, in Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st., at 9 and 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. PROF. W. HENRY GREEN, OF Princeton, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 P. M.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D.—(Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av.—The pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, and at 4 P. M. by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st. near 4th-av.—Free Episcopal Services. The Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Missionary Meeting at 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS P. E. CHURCH, MILITARY Hall, 5th-av., corner 9th-st., Brooklyn.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH.—PREACHing next SUNDAY, Sept. 8, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—NO. 13 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching three times on SUNDAY, by Elder J. H. [illegible]

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, O. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, THE MARBLE HEART.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CLORINDA and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN, and FOLLY AS IT FLIES. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STATE SECRETS, JOKES, SONGS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mons. MOUSTIER, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a circular in regard to the Conference recently held at Salzburg. The Minister states that the meeting of the Sovereigns was merely one of condolence over the fate of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. There was, of course, a general interchange of views on the situation of European politics, but no alliance or combination was planned.

It is stated that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS will soon reenter the French Cabinet. It is thought he will take M. MOUSTIER's place in the Foreign Office.

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, who represents the United States, is at present negotiating with the Prussian Government for the establishment of a postal treaty similar to that just concluded between Great Britrin and the United States.

The Spanish Government has issued strict orders to the proper authorities at all the ports in Spain, re quiring vessels hailing from the United States to be subjected to a rigid quarantine. Dispatches received from Alexandria discredit the report of the release of the Abyssinian captives. Preparations for an expedition to Abyssinia are meantime progressing. The Grand Duke FREDERICK WILLIAM made a speech at the opening of the Baden Diet, Thursday. He strongly favored the union of Baden with the States of North Germany.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at the usual hour yesterday morning. Several minority reports from the various Committees were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. AXTELL called up his resolution for a select committee of five to consider the question of providing in the Constitution for the permanent care of disabled soldiers. Adopted. The consideration of the reports of the Committees on Finance and Canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. BARNARD took the floor in defence of the Finance Committee. His argument was not concluded when 12 o'clock, the hour for adjournment, arrived, and the Convention adjourned to Monday evening.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, member of Congress from Minnesota, delivered an address at the late meeting of the State Teachers' Association, in which he said he thought that Congress should fix a standard of popular education, below which States should not be allowed to fall; and if they do, the Government should take control of their departments and manage it properly. The existence of the Government, he argued, demanded this. The doctrine of self-defence should here hold good. No State, by allowing its population to be ignorant, should endanger its sister States. Above and before all you need public opinion in behalf of education, and this you should labor to achieve.

A terrible railroad casualty occurred on the Naugatuck Railroad near Thomaston yesterday morning. A passenger train broke the bridge over the Branch River, precipitating the baggage car, containing sixteen persons, into the river and carrying them over the dam at Thomaston. Six of them clung to the car and were saved, but ten others were drowned. Several bodies have been recovered. Business at Thomaston was generally suspended and the citizens were engaged in searching for the bodies.

A dispatch from Albany announces that the long-talked of boat race between the champion rowers, HAMMILL and BROWN, which was to have come off yesterday at Newburgh, was postponed on account of the roughness of the river. Thousands of people had gathered at Newburgh to witness the race, and great disappointment was expressed because of the postponement.

A frightful accident occurred during the races at the Chittenden County Fair Grounds yesterday. The seats, arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, gave way, and 3,000 spectators were precipitated to the ground. About 50 persons were more or less injured. The injuries of some will, it is feared, prove fatal.

In the Burrill claim of nearly one million of dollars against the City of Boston, held in the United States Circuit Court, Judge CLIFFORD this morning gave a decision that the city had no right to assess money to pay the claim, and instructing the jury to return a verdict adverse to the plaintiff, which they did.

The municipal election in Wilmington, Del., on the 3d inst., resulted in the success of JOSHUA S. VALENTINE, the Radical candidate, by 270 majority. This is about the same majority as last year. The entire Radical ticket was elected, except in one ward, where the Democrats had a majority of fifteen.

The Republicans of Indianapolis, Ind., will make an effort to have the next National Republican Convention held there, and are talking of purchasing with that view the immense hall to seat 4,000 persons just erected for the German Saengerfest.

The dam of the West Hartford Reservoir, which supplies that city with water, was washed away early yesterday morning. The damage to private property will be large, the City of Hartford sustaining a loss of about $100,000.

LOCAL.

Judge LEONARD, yesterday, rendered a decision in the Olympic Theatre case, setting aside his own order, and thus reinstating that of Judge BARNARD, and giving HAYES the right to go on with the play at the theatre on Monday night. In the meantime, however, an order to show cause on Monday next has been obtained by the plaintiff. We do not understand that there is any stay of proceedings.

The case of STEPHEN P. WATERBURY vs. The Merchants' Union Express Company, ELMORE P. ROSS et al., was decided yesterday by Judge BARNARD, who delivered an opinion, in which he recites the facts and the law as applicable thereto, and concludes that the motion for a Receiver must be denied.

THOMAS KEALY, who is charged, on the affidavit of one KILPATRICK, with having been the ringleader in the murder of Col. O'BRIEN on the first day of the riots in July, 1863, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 by Judge M'CUNN of the Superior Court.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society held their stated meeting on Thursday, at which gratifying reports of the progress of the Society were read.

The examination into the alleged robbery of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company was resumed before Justice HOGAN yesterday.

Flour, wheat, oats, pork and lard were in more demand yesterday, and, as a rule, more firmly held. Corn closed heavily. Cotton was depressed and declining. Groceries were less buoyant. Tobacco was in lively request. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The Government of New-York City—The Plan Submitted to the Constitutional Convention.

The report submitted to the Convention on the government of cities is, next to that on the Judiciary, probably the most important article in the revised Constitution of the State. It is essentially a compromise as far as concerns the City of New-York. It will disappoint a very great many persons who have made the question of municipal reform a special study. It will possibly satisfy a great many more who have a dread of radical changes or novel experiments. It is conservative in the sense that it revives some of the oldest forms and methods of municipal administration with which the people were long familiar, and which were abolished, in detail, with the view of curing special and flagrant evils rather than the hope of creating a system, harmonious in its working, or thoroughly efficient as to its results.

The report of the Committee is manifestly based upon a recognition of this fact. It aims at such a concentration of executive power as shall invest the Mayor with a real authority, and shall impose upon him a direct responsibility. It gives him immediate control and supervision over all the heads of departments in the City government, with the single exception of the Finance Department; the Comptrollership and the Chamberlainship remaining elective offices, with a three years' term. It vests in the heads of Departments—including the last-named—the power of appointing subordinates, but it gives the Mayor the amplest authority (with the exceptions noticed) to remove the chiefs of the different branches, and in that way gives him sufficient, although indirect, power to remove the other subordinates. It further consolidates the authority of the municipal Executive by extending the term of service to three years; reserves to him the right of veto as at present established; and only makes his suspension from office by the Governor possible, on proper cause being shown, and after he shall have had full opportunity of being heard—the same power of suspension or removal from office being reserved to the Governor in the case of the heads of the Financial Department.

The limitations then to the chief Executive authority are threefold. As under the present charter of the City, his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the Common Council, the administration of the City finances remains an independent department of the government. The proviso that the Mayor shall not be eligible for a new nomination until after the expiry of a term of three years' vacation of office, is so feeble a corrective of mal-administration, and a device altogether so weak, that it hardly deserves mention.

The legislative authority now vested in the Board of Supervisors is withdrawn, and that body will cease to exist after the new charter has been ratified. No part of the proposed plan will receive a heartier indorsement than this—from all parties. As a source of corruption, an agency for extravagance, a political machine for the worst partisan ends, there has never been an organization framed either in Municipal or State government so perfectly unscrupulous and defiant. Hereafter its powers will be concentrated in the new City Legislature, consisting of two branches—a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen is to be reduced to a body of twelve members, elected by the voters of the City at large, each one thus representing the general as well as the special interests of the community, and as directly responsible, in his capacity of legislator, to the whole community, as the Mayor, or Heads of the Finance Departments will be in their executive relations. At the first election, the members of the Board of Aldermen will be classified so as to have three members retire each year—and under this classification a term of four years' service will ultimately be established. The Board of Assistant Aldermen will consist of one member from each Ward of the City, retaining their seats for one year—each body, as at present, having the appointment of their own officers. The powers of legislation to be vested in the Common Council thus created will be defined by the Legislature, under the constitutional proviso that they shall be clothed with no executive authority whatever.

Police Justices and other petty Judges of Courts—not of record—will be elected for such judicial districts as the Legislature may create, holding office for a term of four years. Supplementary to these fundamental parts of the article, provision is made for a codification of the municipal laws of the State by a Special Commission. And in this shape, if the article should not be modified in the Convention, the new charter will go to the people for ratification. We shall better know the prospects of its being engrafted on the Constitution when we see the temper in which its provisions are discussed in the Convention. The concentration of authority in the Chief Executive of the City—subject to the limitations named—will be generally approved. The separation of the financial branch of the Government from the general administration of the City is no innovation in municipal or State affairs. A change would have been hazardous, and public opinion would have condemned it. The necessity for abolishing the Supervisors' Department no one will call in question; and the restriction of the duties of the Council to those of simple legislation—with no executive control over the Mayor's appointments—is certainly an improvement over what we have seen and experienced. It is an essential part of the plan, indeed. Without that provision, all the power vested in the Mayor might turn out to be purely nominal. Its authority over subordinate branches of the Government would, at least, be so crippled that the right of appointment could readily be seized by the legislative branch, as it is so often seized now—in the case of such nominations as the Street Commissioner, &c. And the opportunity would be provided for such a conflict of interests as would destroy all responsibility in the Executive. The parts of the new scheme which will create most doubt and invite the most formidable criticism are those which leave the minor judicial offices elective and give property no special representation other than in the election of the highest branch of the City Council by a vote at large. The first of these provisions will doubtless encounter a strong opposition, and one thoroughly well-grounded, if any regard is had to the history and the working of the greater number of the petty Courts.

The guarantee for responsibility, for fidelity, for conscience in a body created, as it is proposed to create the Board of Aldermen, may not be perfect, and a large class of our best citizens have long been accustomed to urge the necessity of establishing some sort of property qualification. And yet the practical difficulties in the way of restricting the municipal franchise have always been found to be of a very serious kind when any attempt has been made to reach the details of a qualified suffrage scheme. It has, besides, to be remembered that the article presented to the Convention by Judge HARRIS bears evidence of being a compromise between the Radical and the Conservative section of municipal reformers—a compromise arrived at, doubtless, with a view of securing a strong popular vote for the Constitutional Amendment as a whole. No property owner, moreover, in New-York but will admit that in constituting the Board of Aldermen as is proposed a far higher order of candidates than we have recently known will aspire to the office. Men of position and means—possessed of any degree of public spirit and energy, will not think it beneath them to sit in a select body of twelve in the highest branch of the City Legislature—deriving their power and authority from the electors at large, and holding their seats for double the term of State Legislators or Congressmen. Property in the Board of Aldermen *ought* at least to have a fair and ample representation, and that, too, without any invidious encroachments upon the franchise rights of the poorer class of citizens.

Lessons of the California Election.

The Democrats may be pardoned for the shouts of exultation with which they greet the tidings from California. They are so accustomed to defeat that the first glimmering of success, however obtained, throws them into ecstacies. In their hurry to proclaim a triumph, they forget that the result they welcome so enthusiastically is attributable less to their own strength than to accidental causes of weakness in the ranks of the Republicans; that it is, in fact, not so much a tribute to the Democratic Party as a protest on the part of Republicans against political fraud and corruption.

That California, on a straight political issue, is overwhelmingly Radical there can be no reasonable doubt. Its majorities in successive contests have been too decisive to be misinterpreted; and we anticipate further proofs at the State Judicial election next month. That will be a fair party fight, and until that be over, we recommend the Democrats to suspend their shouting.

As to the election just held, it is only necessary to keep in mind a few facts concerning the candidates and the manner in which the Union nomination for Governor was procured. It is admitted that JOHN BIDWELL was the nearly unanimous choice of the Unionists for that office; fully two-thirds of the delegates to the State Convention having been instructed to vote for him. He was defeated, however, by a corrupt combination between the friends of GEO. C. GORHAM and of Senator CONNESS, aided by the money and influence of certain powerful corporations, who desired a Legislature and an Executive subservient to their selfish purposes. By gross trickery this combination got control of the Convention, threw overboard BIDWELL and nominated GORHAM.

The fraud and the agencies with which it was effected disgusted the Unionists throughout the State, drove the leading Union journals of San Francisco and elsewhere into opposition to the nominee of the Convention, created a split in the party ranks and gave rise to a widespread feeling of indifference. The personal unpopularity of GORHAM added weight to all these considerations. It was notorious that he had been chief of the Legislative lobby and the special advocate and promoter of measures which, if successful, would have saddled millions of debt upon the State, and so increased the burdens of taxation, for the benefit of the private interests which had succeeded in controlling the Convention. He was regarded by many thousands only as a nominee of unscrupulous operators, anxious for the attainment of sinister objects.

On the other hand, HAIGHT, the Democratic candidate, bore a well-known loyal record as a Unionist, having voted and acted with the Republicans during the war. He enjoys public confidence as an able and honest man; one who, whatever his party alliances, will not surrender public interests to the lobby or to leagued corruptionists in the Legislature.

The apathy and disgust occasioned by the causes of GORHAM's nomination reacted on the whole ticket, and occasioned the not improbable defeat of the Republican Party in the Legislature. The personal unpopularity of Senator CONNESS and his known participation in the intrigues which led to GORHAM's nomination, alienated support from candidates who were believed to be identified with either. Hence the unprecedented number of voters who refused to appear at the polls. The vote of San Francisco, for instance, fell 6,000 short of the number of registered voters; a circumstance which enables us to see why the Democracy boast of a majority in a city which has for years shown Union majorities. To this failure to vote of 6,000 registered Unionists in the chief city of the State may be ascribed the reported defeat of PHELPS, the Union candidate for Congress.

Evidently, then, the election possesses no special political significance. Its results are mortifying, unquestionably, because honest party management would have obviated them. But to claim them as indications of a reaction, as our Democratic contemporaries do, is simply absurd. They are the products of what the San Francisco *Bulletin* characterizes as "an immoral system of party management," and their prime value consists in the warning they read to political manipulators in other States.

Registration at the South—Louisiana and Alabama.

Probably the best indication of the direction and force of the current of public opinion in the South, may be found in the registration lists of the States in which the registrars have completed their work. The elections in Tennessee, Kentucky, Vermont or California do not throw so much light upon the future as the returns from Louisiana and Alabama. These returns have disappointed politicians of both parties, and falsified many of their predictions.

Taking the census of 1860 as a basis, and making allowances for changes wrought by the war, it was estimated that Louisiana contained at present 47,000 whites and 23,000 blacks over twenty-one years of age. This was the estimate made previous to registration. But the returns show that only 44,723 whites have registered, while 82,867 blacks have registered. This is a falling off in the anticipated white vote of about 2,000, and an increase in the anticipated black vote of nearly 60,000. This fact has been a disagreeable surprise to the late rebels and their friends, and it far exceeds the highest hopes of the most sanguine Republicans. The latter predicted a few weeks ago that the negroes would have a majority of 37,000 in Lousiana; and the majority actually exceeds 38,000. Add to this a white vote of about 20,000 Republicans, and there will be a majority of about 75,000 in Louisiana for reconstruction.

In Alabama the number of white votes in 1867, estimated upon the basis of the census of 1860, and making allowances for the war, should be 81,000 whites and 55,000 blacks. But the registration returns overturn completely this estimate. Instead of the whites having a majority of 26,000, they are in a minority over 15,000. There are 5,000 more negro voters than any one expected. The official figures are 72,748 whites and 88,243 blacks. It is supposed that the vote in Alabama against the Convention for amending the State Constitution will not exceed 25,000, leaving a majority of over 100,000 for reconstruction.

Out of a voting white population of 128,000 in Louisiana and Alabama about 10,000 have not registered, either because they are disqualified by act of Congress or do not wish to vote. This is not a large percentage. A rainy election day would keep more voters away from the polls in New-York State. Hence there is no foundation for any sweeping charge against the Southern whites on the ground that they are sullen or indifferent in regard to national affairs. The number of "soreheads" among them is remarkably few, considering their circumstances. In fact, they take more interest in political movements than the people of this State take in the proceedings of our Constitutional Convention, and more than the Republicans of Vermont took in the success of their ticket at the late election. They have, indeed, stronger motives to action than the latter, for they wish representation in Congress. Nevertheless, their activity in the work of reconstruction is highly creditable to them. Even the certain prospect of being in a hopeless minority does not prevent a large portion of them from doing what they consider to be their duty.

The negro voting population of Louisiana and Alabama amounts to 171,108. This is 53,000 over the white voters, and 90,000 more than were calculated upon when the work of registration began. It is supposed that a considerable portion of this population are emigrants, and that States lying further north will show a corresponding decrease in negroes. It is estimated that there has been a falling off in the colored population of Virginia of about 10,000; although it is considered certain that Virginia and other States where the negro vote is not less than the white will give majorities in favor of reconstruction. Even the men who are working against this result admit that they will fail. Southern Conservatives base their only hopes of success upon a reaction in Northern opinion. The October and November elections will most likely correct this view; while the aspect of the registration returns from the South will give new courage and strength to the Republicans of the North.

MINOR TOPICS.

It appears by a Berlin dispatch that on Thursday the Prussian Senate indicated their willingness to accept the assurances which have been given that the Salzburg Conference is a guarantee of peace to Europe. These pacific assurances were given by the Emperor NAPOLEON, both personally as in his three speeches, and through the Foreign Office, whose circular has been sent to all the Governments of Europe. So far as language could give expression to facts, they were certainly put in such a way as to command credence; and so far as repetition could add credibility to a statement, it was indulged in with such frequency as to put the matter beyond dispute. The action of the Prussian Senate in accepting the French Emperor's assurances of his peaceful intentions will have a good effect upon the Prussian temper, which has been wrought up to the most belligerent condition by the Berlin Press. We may now, at last, expect to see the war fever, which has raged in Europe all Summer, allayed.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, both clergymen of this City, have been visiting gambling "hells"—the former in Baden-Baden, the latter in Saratoga. Both of them have given accounts in the religious papers of the gorgeous and fearful scenes which they witnessed. "Oh!" says Mr. CUYLER, "it was an accursed place, and I was glad to escape soon and unobserved." He uses very warm language in denouncing these palaces of ruin, and warns his readers against their terrible thraldom. Dr. BELLOWS discourses very philosophically on the subject, as, indeed, he does on most subjects. We trust that the visits of these two divines will make it unnecessary for any others to follow their example.

The Garibaldians, and GARIBALDI himself, have given up all attempts against the Pope—at least until such time as there shall be some chances of success. The *cordon* of troops which the Italian Government have drawn round the Papal dominions is so strong that any attempt at evasion or invasion would surely fail. We see no chance of GARIBALDI getting into Rome, except in the event of a European war involving France and Italy.

The *World* of yesterday, and other Democratic papers which came to hand last night, are particularly jubilant over the great Democratic victory in California. Along with the great Democratic victory in Kentucky, and the previous great Democratic victory in Connecticut, it gives high hopes for other great Democratic victories. They now talk about winning great victories in Pennsylvania, and perhaps also in Ohio in the forthcoming elections. They feel sure, in looking at the last election returns in New-York, that they will be able to win a victory in this State when the Constitution is submitted to the popular vote; and with all these and a few other victories, what is to hinder them of success in the next Presidential election? It will be seen that the Democratic imagination is very active on rather small capital. They do not seem to have made up their minds, however, whether to elect GRANT or MCCLELLAN next President.

We are glad to notice by our English correspondence that the life-saving raft *Nonpariel* and Capt. MIKES, its inventor and commander, still continue to attract kindly attention and favorable mention among that seafaring people. Of all the startling voyages that have been made across the Atlantic by Americans in lilliputian vessels, this one alone can claim the credit of being for a purpose worthy of the risk. The daring of a physician who experiments with deadly disease to find the means of curing it is often eulogized, but when a Sam Patch meets his death in a foolhardy leap, "Serves him right" is the severe but too true verdict. The navigators of the little *John T. Ford* met an overwhelming death in the British Channel, almost at the end of their voyage. A natural sympathy with deeds of daring, prompt us all at first to say, "Poor fellows!" But, after all, their fate was of their own seeking, and their death, if it put an end to this growing folly of "going to sea in a bowl," will serve a better purpose than a successful accomplishment of their useless trip could have done.

The publisher of "my two newspapers—both daily" is again the cause of trouble. The *Tribune* complains that among the "documents" sent South by the Republican Committee of Congress for the illumination of the darkies are many gay advertising posters of FORNEY's *Washington Chronicle*, and suggests that, as "that is not exactly the sort of documents which we contribute our money to circulate, Col. FORNEY had better pay for his advertising out of his own pocket." It seems to us this is making a little too fine a distinction, to find fault because a man interprets the word "documents" to suit himself. That is the style now-a-days. There is that much-abused word "loyalty." How many phases of meaning has it *not* been put through within the past few years? And, it will be noticed, it is the power of enforcing application that settles the right of interpretation. The great FORNEY has been placed in a snug little "coign of vantage" by his friends. Is it to be expected that he will not make the best use of his opportunities? Hardly.

The London *Herald* intimates that there are to be further trials with the American navy gun on trial at Shoeburyness. We should hope so. If the trial should end with the late experiments, the power of the gun would be as unknown to the British artillerists as it was three years ago. The reports of the greater part of the English Press on this gun have been premature. Nothing but initial and very incomplete experiments have been made with it. Here, in America, we have fired it with 100 pounds of mammoth powder, and over 1,500 feet velocity, while in England they have never used over 60 pounds in the gun, obtaining less than 1,200 feet against the target. If the trial should end now, it will be the coolest piece of jugglery on record. The Woolwich 9-inch rifled gun was to be compared with the American 15-inch smooth bore—not, indeed, against the same plate, but by a contrast of results achieved. Into the former was put its maximum charge; into the latter but three-fifths of the charge often used in it, and only two-thirds of the service charge for battle prescribed for three years in our navy. On this showing, it appears, the English gunners pronounce the American gun a "failure." Instead of ringing the changes on that word, let them treat the big smooth-bore to a respectable charge of powder, and then see what it will do.

The exact relation between boat-rowing and speculative theology is not easy to define; but as to the great match between BROWN and HAMILL, the reporters assure us that the story that BROWN had made disparaging remarks with regard to HAMILL's religious belief, is "entirely untrue." This fact it is very pleasant and consolatory to know. When theological opinions come in to vary the chances of oarsmanship, betting must be getting dangerous. We could understand how, with a view to getting "odds," somebody sent a false telegram from Maine that one of the competitors had sprained his ankle in exercising; but if the would-be champions are going to be accused of criticising each others religious belief, in order to create "bitterness of feeling," the Newburgh match must be something which will prove a new sensation in the annals of boating.

The London *Review*, in discussing the origin of political party names, remarks: "*Roundhead* became a nickname among us (English) just as *Longhead* was one among the Scythians centuries before, and as *Copperhead* became one among the Americans centuries afterward." The point of difference between these cases is, that while the epithets "Roundhead" and "Longhead" among the English and Scythians were derived from certain real or supposed characteristics of the adherents of the parties to whom they were applied, the term "Copperhead" had nothing to do with any craniological appearance of the political sect which it described. The epithet "Copperhead" was applied (it had its origin in Indiana) because of the similarity between the nature of the party and the nature of this particularly execrable snake.

We are reminded of the fact that Miss JOANNA BAILLIE, a woman of great intellect, who died in London in 1851, was the author of a large number of dramas, several of which were played—one of her tragedies being put upon the stage in Edinburgh in 1810, under the auspices of Sir WALTER SCOTT, and another being acted at Covent Garden, London, Mrs. SIDDONS and JOHN KEMBLE playing the leading parts. It can hardly be said, however, that these facts invalidate the statement that we made yesterday, that among all the forms of modern literature in which women have achieved eminent success, it is a curious circumstance that they do not shine as authors of dramas. Lord BYRON's remark holds good: "Women (saving JOANNA BAILLIE) cannot write tragedy; they have not seen enough nor felt enough of life for it."

The Turks are trying to show that they are yet human by their treatment of the Christian rebels in Crete. They declare that they are themselves supplying with food ten thousand of these wretched Christians; and now that the rebellion is suppressed they promise to grant such political reforms to the Cretans as will remove all cause of rebellion. This humane action of the Turks, and these promises of the Ottoman Government, certainly show that they are in advance of some Christian peoples. We have no doubt that the new Turkish Minister at Washington has had great pleasure in laying these facts before our government for the information of the American people.

An Arkansas gentleman, "all of the olden time" is credited with informing the clerk, when he presented himself with his two sons for registration, that "he was happy to say his sons cannot read or write." This fatherly joy is in the vein of the old Earl of Douglas, who, as WALTER SCOTT tells us, declared:

> "Thanks to St. Bothan, son of mine,
> Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line."

The Arkansas gentleman would be embraced with rapture by COFFROTH and MILLIGAN the Indiana opponents of public schools. The only difficulty is that he belongs to the times of Flodden Field, or earlier, three hundred odd years ago.

Curious as it may seem to us, the papers of the Pacific coast give evidence that it is rather a desire for gold-hunting than for those more legitimate occupations which Russian America invites, that prompts a good part of the recent emigration thither. It is not impossible, however, judging from the geological structure of the coast, as well as from the metal actually taken out at the mouth of the Stekeen River, that gold may yet be had in large quantity in that cold region. The investigations of HUMBOLDT in the Ural Mountains, joined to the similarity of structure which he observed in them and in the entire chain of the Rocky Mountains, show that the latter may be gold-bearing to some extent through their entire length. One ADOLPH ERMAN, who thoroughly and successfully explored the auriferous tracts of Eastern Siberia and Kamtschatka, found precisely the same rocks on the northwesterly shores of North America, and predicted, in a book published in Berlin about twenty years ago, that like results would follow investigation. The *Quarterly Review* also once showed how this same indication of gold prevailed throughout "the long chain of mountains ranging from the eternal snows of Russian America to Mexico, Peru and Chili." While, therefore, it seems idle for our people to seek for gold under such rigors of climate, when the magnificent, exhaustless and accessible gold hills of Colorado invite exploration, yet it is evidently no mere delusion that the precious metal may be had in the new-acquired region.

Gen. SPINNER treats us to another case of "conscience-money"—three money orders, amounting to $110 in all, restored by a penitent man with a poetical name—THOMAS MOORE. Conscience-money is clearly the poetry of our finances, and a volume of "Correspondence on Cases of Conscience-money, with Explanatory Notices," would be a sentimental novelty among Government Treasury books. True it is that most of the genuine sentiment accrues before the restored money passes the Treasury gates; thereafter it is simply an affair of lucre—the remittances being largely in postage currency, of filthy lucre. Corporations have no souls. Government vaults have less. They have no sentiment. Accordingly, when "conscience-money" touches the Government counter the immaterial "conscience" flies out into the world for people to prattle about, leaving the material "money" added to the greenback bale, or clinking down into the specie-bin. Nevertheless, considering the almost universal eagerness of men to trade off conscience for money—or, as it were, to "realize" conscience in cash—it is surely better, after the bargain is struck, to be remorseful than content. These restorers of ill-gotten gains are more enviable than men who pilfer without restitution, and without even the desire to make it. We all know that, in the commerce of conscience for money, the penitential pang which at last breaks up the bargain is rather a covetable emotion, and being conscience-smitten better than being conscience-hardened. So let us trust, that, for the sake of public morals and public examples, we may often hear from Treasurer SPINNER of "conscience-money" cases, stimulating other guilty men to "go and do likewise."

It was once supposed, that while it might be very easy to be fooled by the boy Cupid and he made as blind as he is, and to become subsequently entangled in the silken bonds of matrimony, there would always be no end of trouble in getting out again if the bargain didn't suit. A lingering scrap of our College Virgil tells us *facilis descensus* into a scrape, *sed*, the bother of it is to get out again. A number of enterprising gentlemen of our City, who are in the law trade, seemed to have turned their special attention toward simplifying this business of getting out again, so far as the marriage question is concerned. We constantly observe the publication of notices to the following effect:

> "Absolute divorces obtained from the Courts of several States without publicity or fee till successful. Consultations free and strictly confidential."
>
> "Absolute divorces obtained in any State. Drunkenness, desertion, neglect to support, sufficient cause. No fees until divorce is obtained."
>
> "Absolute divorces legally obtained in New-York and States where desertion, &c., is sufficient cause. No publicity or charge till divorce obtained."

Very many of these divorce suits are conducted in a manner so exceedingly confidential, that one of the parties most interested is not informed of the proceedings at all, until astounded by the presentation of the decree. We were cognizant of a case, wherein an estimable lady, innocent of all wrong, and ignorant even of any dissatisfaction on the part of her husband, parted with him affectionately at the steamboat dock as she started on a journey to see some friends; some hours after, in the privacy of her stateroom, she found leisure to examine a paper her husband had handed her at the last minute, and discovered it to be a copy of a decree of divorce rendered by an Illinois Judge. Before the steamboat had been six hours gone her late husband had married another woman. Numbers of these confidential divorces are obtained for unworthy purposes by the most rascally means.

The Merchants' Union Express Company.

An important case for the business community has been decided by Judge BARNARD in a legal opinion of some length. The case of WATERBURY vs. Ross and others of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union Express Company, on a motion by plaintiff for an injunction and a receiver, was argued before the Judge in Chambers some days since by eminent counsel. The Judge took the papers, which included the affidavits of the managers of the Merchants' Union and of the old Express Companies. The motion of the plaintiff is denied and the case dismissed. The Court finds not only the Merchant' Union Express Company solvent, but out of debt, with several hundred thousand dollars in the treasury, besides an unexpended capital of fifteen millions of dollars. Judge BARNARD's decision, published at length in our legal columns, clearly sets forth the merits of the case.

The Storm in Connecticut—Breakage of a Dam—Immense Damage.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Sept. 6.

The dam of the West Hartford Reservoir, six miles from the city, which supplied the city with water, was washed away about 9:30 o'clock this morning, sweeping with a tremendous crash over cornfields and pasture lands, bearing huge mills, fences and everything with it. For two miles the fields were flooded; the valleys and flats below were strewn with sand, rocks and other debris. The damage to private property is considerable, and the loss to the city will amount to $100,000. The dam carried away was fifty-five feet in hight from the bed of the brook and two hundred feet in width. It contained some 80,000 yards of earth, and was built a year ago at a cost of $55,000. It has not been considered safe, was never properly built, and was a failure from the first—always leaking and always weak.

The reservoir bed, 32 acres in extent, is now drained dry. It held 200,000,000 of gallons.

The upper reservoir, two miles above, with a partly finished dam seven feet high, was also swept away. This reservoir covers 70 acres.

The city has been supplied since January with water from West Hartford reservoir, but can be fed by pumps from the Connecticut River in the old way, so there will be no interruption of the supply. The streams beyond West Hartford are flooded, and many bridges are gone, interrupting travel. The branch road to Collinsville has been in some places submerged or swept away, and the trains to-day were interrupted.

Two dams in Bristol, owned by Messrs. E. INGRAHAM & Co., clock manufacturers, were carried away, causing a loss of $10,000.

The rain fall in this city yesterday was 1.88 inch.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 6.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members but the Attorney-General, who is still absent, and Gen. GRANT; the latter being overrun by business and callers, as well as being somewhat unwell. Among those who called was Judge R. P. SPAULDING, member of Congress from the Cleveland district, who had a long interview.

THE EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The movement for changes in the Cabinet is as active as ever, but it is making no headway. It is chiefly led by the *Intelligencer* clique. The *Evening Star* of to-day, whose editor is thoroughly conversant with the motive and operations of these political rings, thus alludes to the efforts to remove Mr. SEWARD and others:

> "The course pursued by the *Intelligencer* toward Secretary SEWARD has been most damaging to President JOHNSON. It is known to speak upon no such matter except under his direct inspiration, or, in other words, what it says in such connection is simply his utterance. If he is under obligation to any living man, that man is WM. H. SEWARD, who has from first to last sustained him in the Presidential chair, when he would otherwise have been as weak as a year-old child. His vagaries, since discarding the counsels of the Cabinet for those of the adventurers who may occupy their places as his trusted advisers, show that he would long since have concluded his Presidential race but for the check they held over him. We have believed that Messrs. SEWARD, RANDALL and MCCULLOCH remained in the Cabinet only to the end of guiding the public interest as far as possible from the dangers incident to leaving Mr. JOHNSON to pursue his own course uninfluenced by their advice. We think now that nothing prevents them from resigning, but a desire to save the country from the complications that would be incident to the administration of public affairs through such a Cabinet as his congenial advisers are urging him to call into their positions."

MILITARY COURTS AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

It will be remembered that the Reconstruction Acts provide that where the sentence of death is passed by any military court, the approval of the sentence by the President is required. A letter from New-Orleans states that the findings and sentence in the first case of this kind have just been forwarded to the President for revision. In June last a man in one of the parishes on the Mississippi killed a colored boy. The civil authorities failed to punish him. Gen. SHERIDAN had him arrested and tried by a military commission, which sentenced him to death. The case has now been sent up to the President according to law.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The result of the California election has produced much good feeling with the President and his immediate friends of the political firm of BLAIR, BLACK & Co. Mr. JOHNSON looks upon it purely as an indorsement of his position, and as marking the ebb tide of the Radical flood. Its effect will be to cause him to persevere in his present course.

THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. GRIFFIN, now in command of the Fifth Military District, has asked and received permission to fix the headquarters of the district temporarily at Galveston, owing to the fact that he has but one staff officer fit for duty, that the surgeons are all sick, that his only child is at the point of death, and that to proceed to New-Orleans under these circumstances would seem almost like deserting his post in the face of the enemy.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The friends of FRED. DOUGLASS (whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau) assert that he would not, under any circumstances, accept that office at the hands of Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. DOUGLASS is anxious for the retention of Gen. HOWARD.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Sept. 6.

THE PARDON PROCLAMATION.

The pardon proclamation, soon to be issued, was before the President and Cabinet to-day. All the members were present, excepting Gen. GRANT and Mr. STANBERY. The latter was represented by Assistant Attorney-General BINCKLEY. The report that the proclamation met with considerable opposition is not correct, although it is understood there was some difference of views on minor points, while all agreed on the general scope of the document. It will be recollected that President LINCOLN's proclamations of December, 1863, and March, 1864, offered full pardon and amnesty on certain conditions to those engaged in the rebellion, excepting six classes specifically named, and that President JOHNSON, in his proclamation of May, 1865, for reasons named, increased the exceptional classes to fourteen. It is understood that the President now proposes by virtue of the Constitutional provision: "That the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offices against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," to reduce the number of classes to four. The President first excepts from the benefit of the proclamation all against whom legal proceedings have been instituted. This excludes JEFFERSON DAVIS, and perhaps other prominent executive officers of the late Confederacy. Second, all who have been foreign agents of that Government. Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL fall within this exception. Third, all who have been military or naval officers above the rank of Brigadier-General in the army or Captain in the navy. The former proclamation excepted from pardon all above the grade of Colonel and Lieutenant in these branches of the public service. By the present provisions are excluded Major-Generals, Lieutenant-Generals and Gen. LEE, although the latter is not mentioned by name, and also Admiral SEMMES.

The fourth exceptional clause is not so definitely known as the foregoing; but it applies to all who may appear to have been implicated in the assassination of President LINCOLN.

The proclamation is based on the constitutional power to grant pardons.

GEN. SICKLES' REPORT.

Major-Gen. SICKLES' recent report to Gen. GRANT contains the letters of instruction to the former, namely:

> "Follow the course of action indicated by you as right, and regard my dispatch of the 13th as entirely withdrawn."

The report does not give the dispatch in question, but it is ascertained to be as follows:

> WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1867.
>
> *To Major-Gen. Sickles, Charleston, S. C.:*
>
> Paragraph 2, General Order No. 10, current series, must not be construed to bar action of a United States Court. Authority conferred on district commanders does not extend in any respect over the acts of the Courts of the United States.
>
> U. S. GRANT, General.

This instruction withdrawn by Gen. GRANT was agreed upon in the Cabinet.

A private dispatch from Charleston received in Washington, to-night, says the staff, and other officers of Gen. SICKLES' command gave to him a dinner, served in fine style, at the Mills House this evening. Gen. CANBY and staff were the invited guests. The best feeling prevailed, and the following sentiment was offered: "Our departing guest, the retiring commander, carrying with him our affectionate attachment thoroughly earned. May a prosperous voyage bear him where welcomes await him as cordial as our adieus are regretful."

To this Gen. SICKLES responded in a brief speech.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of additional returns from the Surveyor-General of California and Arizona, showing the completion of the survey of ten townships in California, situated in Siskiyou, Lassen and Eldorado counties, in the north and western part of the State, embracing an area of over one hundred and thirty-seven thousand acres suitable for cultivation.

Three of the townships are crossed by the boundary line between the States of California and Nevada, as established in 1863, by a joint commission under the authority of the respective States. The portions of the townships falling within the State of Nevada, are situated in Roop and Douglass counties, and embrace an aggregate area of 22,450 acres, suitable for agricultural purposes. The lands falling within Douglas county, Nevada, are in close proximity to the copper mines in that locality. The surveyed premises in Eldorado county are situated south and west of Lake Tahoe. The land along the Lake being exceedingly fertile and producing a luxurious growth of hay every year. The remainder of the tract lying east is mountainous, and covered with yellow, pitch, spruce and sugar pine, balsam and fir trees. The land in Lassen county, comprising five townships, are generally level, but there is a portion rocky and hilly terminating in rough impassable mountains. A portion is covered with a luxuriant growth of hay, the timber being chiefly juniper and mountain mahogany, the soil is second and third rate. In Siskiyou County the lands are situated on Upper, Middle and Lower Lakes. The surface is unusually level and terminating on the west in low foot hills. The soil is first and second rate, producing hay, and cereals, and vegetables of all kinds.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to the Washington Agent of the Associated Press:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 6, 1867.

SIR: In the statement of the Public Debt on the 1st there was a clerical error in the amount of "debt bearing currency" interest in the three year compound interest notes by not deducting the amount that had matured, $12,672,730, from the total amount then outstanding, viz.: $91,512,330, which should have been $78,839,600. The total amount outstanding on the 1st of August matured, and not matured, was $114,857,850. Of this amount there was redeemed during August, $23,345,520, leaving the total outstanding Sept. 1, 1867, $91,512,330. This correction leaves the debt outstanding less cash in the Treasury $2,492,783,365 05, instead of $2,505,456,095 05. Very respectfully,

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, OF BROOKLYN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1867.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, a National Banking Association, organized pursuant to the laws of the United States, and located in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, did not on the 20th day of July, 1867, have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to 15 per centum of its circulation and deposits, and said Association, on the 30th day of July aforesaid, was duly notified to make good such reserve of lawful money; and

Whereas, said Association did wholly fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, and has not yet made good the same, as appears from the report of CHARLES CALLENDER, National Bank Examiner, made to this office on the 2d day of September instant.

Now therefore I, HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by law, do hereby appoint FREDERICK A. PLATT, of the City of Brooklyn, New-York, Receiver of the said "The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Brooklyn," with all the power, duties and responsibilities given to or imposed upon a Receiver, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof."

Approved June 3, 1864.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and have caused my seal of office to be affixed to these presents at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the day and year first above written.

{L. S.}

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

Approved and concurred in.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Major HAYDEN McLELLAN has been appointed Special Agent of the Post-office Department, to take charge of mails conveyed by the new line of steamers from San Francisco to Honolulu. He will leave New-York by the steamer of the 11th inst. for San Francisco, and the latter post for Honolulu by the first steamer, which sails on the 11th of October.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized ALEXANDER BELLAIGUE DE BUGHAS as Consul of France at Charleston, S. C.; Baron ALBERT DE VAUX, Consul of France at Richmond, Va.; J. A. QUINTON, Consul of Belgium at New-Orleans, and IGNATIUS SARGENT, Vice-Consul of Spain at Machias, Me.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

A letter from the Mayor of Pensacola, dated Aug 29, says: "The yellow fever broke out here about three weeks since, and there have been up to this time about 350 cases. It was not generally malignant in type, though it seems to become so as the season advances. The presence of many unacclimated persons among us, and the poverty of our people generally, are causing much suffering."

LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHED.

Official notice is given from the office of the Lighthouse Board, that the Light Station at Little Cumberland Island, south side of the entrance to St. Andrews' Sound and Santillo River, on the coast of Georgia, has been reëstablished, and the light would be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 1st inst. The illuminating apparatus is a fresnal lens of the third order, showing a fixed white light which should be visible at a distance of fourteen miles.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. W. Fairfield of the steamer *Tacony*, stationed at Pensacola, Florida, died of yellow fever at that place a few days ago.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Fremont, of the steamer *Ziocca*, also died of the fever at Pensacola.

Orders.

First Lieut. Henry H. Lents has been dropped from the rolls of the army for desertion.

Brevet Major-Gen. M. D. L. Simpson has been assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, Division of the Pacific.

Brevet-Major E. B. Whitman, to retire.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. W. Wills, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, in superintendence of cemeterial duties; Col. Wills to proceed home and report by letter to the Adjutant-General.

Brevet Lieut.-Col E. Pickett, Twenty-second Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out and honorably discharged.

Naval Orders.

Commodore Charles Steedman has been detached from the command of the *Colorado*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster John L. Cunningham, has been detached from the *Colorado* and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieut.-Commanders Geo. Dewey, H. B. Roberson, W. T. Sampson and O. A. Batcheller, detached from the *Colorado* and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Oscar F. Badger, from the command of the *Peoria*, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander W. W. Love, detached from ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, and granted two months' leave.

Commander John H. Upshur, detached from the command of the *Frolic*, from the 14th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

ROWING MATCH.

The Brown and Hamill Boat Race—Its Postponement Until This Morning.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURGH, Friday, Sept. 6—Evening.

The boat race that was to have taken place today on the Hudson, between WALTER BROWN and JAMES HAMILL, was postponed, on account of the roughness of the water, until to-morrow morning. An immense and promiscuous crowd were gathered at Newburgh to-day. A great many persons had left New-York in steamboats chartered for the occasion, and proceeded to Newburgh. Among them were a great many of the worst rowdies and thieves. A large Police force from the metropolis, however, preceded them, and when they landed the notable pickpockets were immediately arrested. A great great deal of feeling was manifested by the friends of both parties with regard to the race, but an ample force was in readiness to suppress all riotous behavior, and consequently there was very little of it. Two military companies were on hand to suppress any tumult, and a hundred special policemen sworn in in this town aided in keeping the assemblage in order. The race was to have taken place between 2 P. M. and 4 P. M. this afternoon. It is now announced that, if the water is smooth, it will come off to-morrow morning between 7 and 8 A. M.

Woman Suffrage in Kansas—Cholera Among the Indians.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Sept. 6.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and Miss SUSAN ANTHONY, of New-York, addressed a very large audience here last night in favor of woman suffrage. Mrs. STANTON's argument in favor of equal rights is pronounced by the *State Journal* to be the finest oration ever delivered in Kansas.

A vigorous canvass is being made in favor of striking the words "white" and "male" from the State Constitution.

Advices from the Indian Territory state that the cholera has broken out and is raging violently among the wild Indians of the plains.

The State Fair is to be held here, commencing on the 24th inst.

The yield of all kinds of field produce this season has never before been equaled in Kansas.

Outrage by Soldiers in Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 6.

Three State militiamen grossly insulted the wives of two respectable citizens last night, and assaulted their husbands. They ran when assistance came to the gentlemen attacked, but two of them were caught; the third was arrested in camp to-day. All are in jail, and will be tried to-morrow. They are boys about 18 and 19 years of age, and are from East Tennessee.

CALIFORNIA.

The Elections Yesterday—The Democrats Victorious.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 6.

The Democrats have carried the State Legislature and the Municipal ticket in San Francisco by overwhelming majorities. The Union Party elects one minority Supervisor School Director. Returns from the interior continue to swell HAIGHT's majority, which may reach 8,000. The entire Union State ticket is defeated, and it is doubtful if one Union member of Congress is elected. The result is astounding to both parties. Nothing worse was expected by the Union men than the defeat of GORHAM and two or three others of the State ticket. The returns are not nearly full; but it is believed that a large number of Union voters absented themselves from the polls. The Democrats will have a majority of the State Assembly; but fourteen Senators out of twenty who held over are Union, and this may secure a Union majority in the Senate; but the election of a Republican Senator to succeed Senator CONNESS is now impossible.

Mr. HAIGHT addressed a meeting last night, claiming his election as a protest against corruption and extravagance, and in opposition to Chinese and negro suffrage, and the reconstruction policy of Congress.

The Union papers urge renewed efforts to carry the October election.

LATER.—The majorities reported in twenty-seven counties, show HAIGHT to be 7,000 ahead. The counties to hear from will generally give Democratic majorities.

Great preparations are making for the State Fair, which opens next week at Sacramento. Native silk and cotton fabrics will be exhibited.

The tonnage arrivals at this port for the month of August comprise 271 vessels; clearances, 71.

Japan and Hong Kong dates are received to the 26th and 19th ult. The news unimportant.

The Kentuck Mining Company has declared a dividend of $25 per share, amounting to $50,000.

Arrived, steamer *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, last night, with passengers from New-York *via* Nicaragua; also arrived, ship *Australian*, from New-Castle.

Cleared, *Golden Fleece*, for Liverpool.

Legal-tenders, 71@71¼.

The Crops in the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Sept. 6.

Accounts from various portions of Mississippi represent the cotton worm as having made its appearance, but so far the cotton has sustained little damage. The corn crop is represented as unprecedented in that State. The new cotton crop is coming into market very slow.

The weather is clear and hot.

The Burrill Claim—Decision in Favor of the City.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 6.

In the Burrill claim, of nearly $1,000,000, against the City, held in the United States Circuit Court, Judge CLIFFORD, this forenoon, gave a decision that the city had no right to assess money to pay the claim, and instructing the jury to return a verdict adverse to the plaintiff, which they did.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you be so kind as to correct some of the errors your correspondents have fallen into regarding the recent trial of safes in Paris.

We could scarcely expect or hope for an unbiassed account from the London *Times* or any other English source, though they have all been candid enough to admit the fact that they were beaten, but we think your readers on this side of the Atlantic will feel pleased to know that the entire credit of carrying off the prize of 15,000 francs, ($3,000 in gold,) belongs to Americans, and Americans alone. The "intelligent Germans" spoken of by the London *Times*, who so astorished the Britishers by opening their invincible safe in so short a time, were men sent from our factory in this City, and have been in our employ for nearly twenty years.

Mr. HERRING backed them all down on Fire Proof quality, but when it became generally known among the safe exhibitors in Paris that our Banker's Safe, intended for the exhibition, owing to damage in transhipment, had been left at Havre by the American Commissioner, our English competitors, thinking they had caught us at a disadvantage, insisted upon a trial of burglar proof quality.

In the absence of our Bank Safe at Havre, the only other we had in the exhibition which had any claim to burglar protection, was one of our ordinary Fire Proof Safes with a small banker's chest inside, such as are known as our "third-class" banker's safe.

Rather than haul down our flag to the Briton, Mr. HERRING decided to test this safe against the "Invincible" from England, one they had made especially for a test, two and a half inches thick of iron and steel. The result of the contest is known; the Herring third-class Banker's Safe, taken from our stock without any especial selection, won the day over the best safe England could produce.

Respectfully,

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER,
AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK,
F. A. GEVAERT,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,
} Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

Honest Weights and measures are due to the public, and, in the long run, most profitable to the dealer. FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES are quoted in Courts of Justice, as furnishing reliable testimony in cases of disputed weight. In addition to giving these scales the highest premium at the great Paris Exposition, the committee mention them in their award as the standard scales.—*Advertisement.*

A Lady of undoubted Chemical Skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway.

Hats.—Fall styles this day introduced at ESPENSCHEID'S manufactory, No. 118 Nassau-st.

While Waiting for a Cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Why Shake? Why Burn?

Put these two questions to a man passing through the alternate paroxysms of Fever and Ague, and he will probably reply "because I cannot help myself."

But he is mistaken. He *can* help himself. He need not continue to endure the marrow-searching cold and parching heat of intermittent fever unless he chooses.

If there is an established fact in the history of medication, it is this: that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invariably breaks up the fits of this exhausting disease.

Quinine often fails, and whether it fails or not, it is always a dangerous medicine. It stultifies the brain. The BITTERS have no such effect. Quinine shatters the nervous system. The BITTERS, on the other hand, are a glorious nervine; in fact, a specific for nervous ailments.

Medicines, as a general rule, are "bad to take." Not so this famous vegetable specific. It is mild and agreeable, not pungent and nauseating. The liver is always greatly disordered in intermittent and remittent fevers, and this excellent tonic and alterative has anti-bilious properties of the highest order. The stimulant employed to diffuse its medicinal virtues through the organs of the body, is perfectly pure, *and this cannot be said of the spirituous basis of any other tonic.* The best advice that can be given to persons residing in malarious regions, or in crowded cities, is to take it as a PREVENTIVE of diseases incident to both. Whether used as a protective antidote, or a remedy, it will be found wonderfully efficacious.

New-York office No. 38 Dey-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Curtains, Lace and Nottingham, NEW FALL PATTERNS, At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains and Furniture Coverings, SATINS, SATIN DAMASK, BROCATELS, TERRIES, REPS, &c., new Goods, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades. ALL STYLES AND KINDS. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery. No. 883 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts. Opposite where the peacocks are.

Dr. E. B. Foote, Author of Medical Common Sense, may be personally consulted in all cases of Chronic Disease at his new office, to which he has recently removed, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., every day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

Ladies wishing their supply of Boots and Shoes for the coming season, good articles at moderate prices, should patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new card, elegant wedding notes, monograms, &c.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1867. The First Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GUIRAUD—PERRIN.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, at the Presbyterian Church of 84th-st., near Bloomingdale Road, by Rev. S. C. Ebert, of West Hoboken, J. ABEL GUIRAUD, of Bordeaux, France, to RUTH ELIZABETH, second daughter of P. A. Perrin, of New-York. No cards.

ODDIE—FREEMAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Dr. Twyng, JOHN V. S. ODDIE to HELEN B., daughter of Geo. A. Freeman.

SMITH—NEW.—At Ghent, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 3, by Rev. John B. Drury, Mr. ADDISON SMITH, of Princeton, Mass., to Miss MARTHA NEW, of Ghent.

TORREY—FULLER.—At Grace Church, Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 5, by Rev. S. M. Rice, ARTHUR C. TORREY to KATE S., daughter of Hon. Samuel L. Fuller.

TALBOT—TALBOT.—At Northampton, Mass., Tuesday evening, Sept. 3, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., of Boston, GEORGE W. TALBOT to VIOLETTA, daughter of Charles N. Talbot, all of New-York.

WINSLOW—WICKES.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Sept. 5, by Rev. F. B. Wheeler, assisted by Rev. J. L. Corning, JOHN F. WINSLOW, formerly of Troy, to HARRIET, daughter of Rev. Thomas S. Wickes, all of Poughkeepsie.

DIED.

BRINKERHOFF.—On Friday, Sept. 6, MARY, wife of Daniel Brinkerhoff, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I. Convevances at Great Neck Depot on arrival of 9 o'clock A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

BROWNING.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 6, ADDIE LOUISE, infant daughter of William C. and Addie Browning, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its grandmother, Mrs. John D. Scott, No. 24 West 46th-st., on Monday, 9th inst., at 10 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday morning, Sept. 6, HANNAH, wife of Alfred Campbell, aged 46 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 698 Water-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CRAM.—In Morrisania, on Thursday, Sept. 5, MARY L. CRAM, daughter of the late Anson and Experience Cram, of Southeast, N. Y.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Southeast Centre, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

DE YOUNG.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, ISAAC R. DE YOUNG, aged 71 years, formerly of London, England.

DUMMER.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, Miss MAHETABLE DUMMER, in the 87th year of her age, daughter of the late Stephen Dummer.

EVERDELL.—At Sand's Point, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 5, LYDIA ALICE, infant daughter of Frank and Lydia Everdell.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 323 East 62d-st., on Sunday, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 6, in the 11th year of his age, RICHARD S., son of Rev. J. M. and Mary E. Ferris.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Sabbath, the 8th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRIFFITH.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 5, EVAN GRIFFITH, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Bergen Wood-av., Hudson City. Carriages will leave the Jersey City Ferry at 2½ o'clock.

HOYT.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 6, MARY HOYT, widow of the late James M. Hoyt.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the 12:15 train from New-York.

LEACH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, aged 92 years.

Funeral services this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Chapel of Dr. Osgood's Church, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st.

LE BRETON.—On Friday, Sept. 6, Mr. BENJAMIN LE BRETON, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. S. F. Engs, corner 9th-st. and 8th-av., South Brooklyn.

LUDLAM.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., Thursday, Sept. 5, JOHN LUDLAM, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MYERS.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, of hemorrhage, Capt. WM. MYERS, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Washington Lodge No. 21, F. and A. M., and the members of Alpha Grand Council No. 1, 30th Degree Rite of Memphis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 145 West 4th-st.

PRICE.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 5, KITTIE A. PRICE, widow of Thomson Price.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 57 West 9th-st., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SLOAT.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, after a long illness, ANNIE M., daughter of J. D. and Sophia Sloat, deceased, aged 17 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 63 North Moore-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock.

STAPLES.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, NORMAN M., only son of the late Norman and Annie M. Staples, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Robert Muir, No. 11 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEVENS.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, after a lingering illness, HENRY E. STEVENS, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 East 18th-st., without further invitation.

STORM.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 6, of congestion of the lungs, ISAAC A. STORM.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st., corner of 2d-av., on Monday afternoon, Sept. 9, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN BUSKIRK.—On Friday, Sept. 6, WILLIAM J. VAN BUSKIRK, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 10 Varick-place, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken on Monday to Athens, Greene County, for interment.

WARREN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, ANNA MARILDA WARREN, wife of Capt. John Warren, aged 37 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Lodge No. 408, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 553 Broome-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WELDON.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Sept. 6, at his residence near Union Hill, N. J., WALTER WELDON, aged 57 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place at Grove Church, Weehawken, at 1 P. M. on Saturday, 7th inst. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL—[No. 183.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found on the east side of Fifty-sixth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, aged about 45 years, medium built, light brown hair, blue eyes, five feet four inches high, dressed as follows: Fancy black and white straw bonnet, lavender ribbons, needle-worked collar, black shawl, brown merino spotted dress, balmoral skirt, green and black stripes at the bottom, quilted petticoat, white muslin chemise, white stockings, and leather shoes laced up the front. Found on the person the following amount of money: $5 50. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 184.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found at No. 18 Grand-street, in the rear, aged about thirty-five years, slim built, black hair, thin, long face, five feet four inches high, dressed as follows: Drab merino dress, balmoral skirt, white blanket petticoat, leather gaiters laced up in front, white chemise and white stockings. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 185.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, aged about forty-five years, brown hair, blue eyes, clean-shaved face, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: Black and white plaid vest, dark pants, leather boots, white knit undershirt, white muslin shirt. Found on the person the following amount of money: $2 92. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 186.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Murray-street, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, reddish brown hair, full face, and light whiskers, dressed as follows: Blue fine navy coat, blue vest, black pants, tied shoes, brown socks, white shirt, gray undershirt, black satin cravat. Found on the person the following amount of money: $31. Body in the water a few days; sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

460 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 57 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the Winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31 of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.	
Passengers	$160,526 92
Freight	548,672 39
Telegraph	1,416 23
Mails	12,140 00
Transportation Contractor's materials	453,205 44
Transportation Contractor's men	26,077 97
Total	$1,203,038 95
EXPENSES.	
Fuel	$131,189 88
Repair of track	109,767 64
Repair of engines, cars, shops, &c	58,984 44
Offices and stations	54,907 60
Conductors, engineers, &c	32,294 73
Trains	15,486 93
Net earnings to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

From the relative high charges the operating expenses of the road are but 32½ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractors' business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men, ($479,285 41,) and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530 92) 32½ per cent. ($157,564 42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966 50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses for May, June and July	237,966 50
Net profit of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789 04

The amount of bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency, from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government Stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York, at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway.

and by BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New-York.

AUG. 30, 1867.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 8 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On Friday, Sept. 6, Stations A and B, 9 P. M.; Station C, 8:45 P. M.; Station D, 8:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:30 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 34 DEY-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT TEMPTATION!

Each succeeding chapter of PIERCE EGAN's new serial in THE SUNDAY MERCURY deepens the interest of the reader in the fortunes of the Tempted Heroine.

Although the story bears the title of

"EVE;
OR,
AN ANGEL OF INNOCENCE,"

it seems impossible that the beautiful and ardent creature whose trials impart such a fascination to the romance, should escape uncontaminated from the subtle snares by which she is environed. As

THE PLOT THICKENS,

and poor Eve, astonished and bewildered, is whirled through the

SCENES OF SPLENDID PROFLIGACY,

in which her fiendish guardian hopes to see her ruin consummated, the question continually recurs, "How can this inexperienced girl, to whose developing passions every possible stimulus is afforded, resist the

VOLUPTUOUS INFLUENCES

to which she is subjected? There is but one circumstance in her favor. Her heart has been touched. Though half unconscious of the fact,

SHE LOVES!

The shield of a true passion is interposed between her senses and the allurements of a life of splendid licentiousness. How will the struggle end? Will the "Angel" conquer or the fiend prevail? To solve this problem, the reader must follow "Eve" through the various stages of the terrible ordeal, to the last scene of her "strange, eventful history."

TO-MORROW

another installment of the romance will be presented in the columns of

THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

together with a full resume of the chapters already published.

AN EXTRA EDITION OF 10,000 COPIES

will be issued, and it is hoped that all news agents in town and country will be able, out of this large surplus, to supply the new demand for

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE SHEET,

which the advent of "EVE, OR AN ANGEL OF INNOCENCE" has occasioned.

While other Weeklies are offering premiums for new subscribers, and employing local and traveling agents to obtain them, THE SUNDAY MERCURY finds it difficult, with the help of a Lightning Press capable of throwing off

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND MERCURIES PER HOUR,

to keep pace with the patronage which flows in upon it, unsolicited, from all parts of the country. It employs

NO BEGGING AGENTS

to canvass the City, hat in hand, for advertisements. Its *ascertained circulation* (of which the official records of the Internal Revenue Department are the vouchers) brings crowds of business men to its counters, and its business columns represent an income which the

NEWSLESS SUNDAY PAPERS

that faintly struggle for existence in its rear would deem sumptuous if it were divided equally among them all.

The only "inducement to subscribers" offered by THE SUNDAY MERCURY is ITSELF. The most comprehensive, wide-awake and independent weekly newspaper published on this side of the Atlantic *is its own sufficient premium*; a

POPULAR BRIBE,

which intelligent men and women, who desire to keep pace with the age in which they live, find it impossible to resist.

It would require a fortune to patronize and a lifetime to read all the newspapers devoted to special objects, published in this country; but THE SUNDAY MERCURY combines all their features in its fifty-six columns of condensed information, printed in condensed type, and posts the public up to a later hour than any other sheet published on the same day, in all that it concerns the newspaper reader of any class or calling to know. To this, and to its superiority as a LITERARY JOURNAL, it owes its unparalleled success—vouched for by *a circulation which quadruples that of all the other Sunday Newspapers—erroneously so-called—issued in this great centre of Enterprise and Intelligence.*

UNIVERSAL PUBLIC.

The work-day week is closing in, and a

HOLIDAY TREAT

awaits you in the pages of

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

Last week, as you all remember, you left

"EVE;
OR,
AN ANGEL OF INNOCENCE,"

encompassed by the toils of an arch-villain and his emissaries. To-morrow you will see the struggle continued between the

CONSPIRATORS AND THEIR VICTIM.

The new installment of PIERCE EGAN'S great Sensational Story will introduce you to new and striking scenes in the life-history of the

GUILELESS BEAUTY

to whose lips the flower-crowned cup of illicit pleasure is presented at every turn, and who might well exclaim, with Julia, in The Hunchback: "Never was lady wronged so foul as I." If PIERCE EGAN'S grand romance formed the only attraction of to-morrow's issue of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, it would command the attention of the whole novel-reading public; but this central gem of the number will be surrounded by such

A CLUSTER OF LITERARY JEWELS

as may be sought for in vain in the pages of cotemporary journalism.

Humorous essays, extravaganzas, burlesques, poems, funny letters—not forgetting the serio-comic correspondence of that philosophic satirist, the

DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,

will sparkle, flash and corruscate in its columns, while the

NEWS OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD,

political, social, criminal, commercial and general, up to the

HOUR OF DAWN,

will satisfy the curiosity of that large and vigilant class of readers who wish to keep neck and neck with current history, and consequently prefer

A LIVE JOURNAL,

that photographs passing events *as they pass*, to the mere

GALVANIZED CORPSES

which, under the usurped name of Sunday *Newspapers*, (Heaven save the mark,) repeat stale yarns and crack mouldy jests in the face of a weary world.

THE BORES OF THE PRESS

will please stand aside—as perforce they must—and relinquish to Enterprise, Brains and Energy the place in public estimation that

DRONES CANNOT FILL.

With nearly *four times the collective circulation of its would-be Sunday competitors*, THE SUNDAY MERCURY is the only channel through which, on the DAY OF UNIVERSAL REST AND LEISURE, the business world can communicate satisfactorily with its myriad-headed customer, the PURCHASING PUBLIC.

AFTER A WEEK OF CARE,

All the world and his wife naturally wish to find food for enjoyment on Sunday. They can secure it in the

SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

The bill of fare is exhaustive. It comprehends Romance, Satire, Humor, Social Sketches, Fairy Stories, News to the latest moment, brilliant editorials, Politics before and behind the curtain—in fact, everything that people want to read on the only day when three-fourths of the community have time to read *anything* understandingly. After finishing the

THIRD INSTALLMENT
OF
"EVE; OR, AN ANGEL OF INNOCENCE,"

turn to the other departments of the paper, and discuss the luxurious literary dessert which forms the pendent to the central dish of the literary entertainment.

Hurry is the word to-day; but to-morrow, maid, wife and widow, bachelor and Benedick, have a prescriptive right to take their fill of quiet recreation. Sundays are oases in the Sahara of Life, at which all the caravans of this "bank note world" are permitted to halt for refreshment. To all these week-day wayfarers, THE SUNDAY MERCURY is as welcome as was the

DIAMOND OF THE DESERT

to the Knight of the Leopard and Saladin, after their hot battle on the sands. Its columns teem with intellectual refreshments—food for thought, food for laughter; facts of the hour which it imports every man to know; efforts of genius which none can fail to appreciate, and a world-wide picture of "the world as it moves," reflected by the telegraphic lightning from all parts of the compass.

A press that embraces within itself all the departments that are scattered in little groups through the different journals of the day must necessarily be the

MOST VALUABLE NEWSPAPER

extant. If it were sold at ten times the price of any one of the many sheets whose specialties it comprises, it would still be a cheap publication; but if published at a *lower price* (in proportion to the amount of its contents) *than any of its contemporaries*, it must manifestly be the

CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN EXISTENCE.

These premises being admitted—and they are as undeniable as that two and two make four—it is claimed that THE SUNDAY MERCURY possesses the two most important requisites of a model public journal, viz.:

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION
AND
UNPARALLELED CHEAPNESS.

Examine deliberately its

FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS

to-morrow. Compare their contents with those of all the principal Daily and Weekly papers printed in the City of New-York, and then say if any department which they contain is omitted in the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Mark, too, the completeness of each, and the care which is taken to give *full and accurate information* on all matters of interest, *without waste of words.*

THIS TEST IS CHALLENGED.

Let each reader make the comparison for himself. Having done so, he will be apt to say that not only that THE SUNDAY MERCURY is an epitome of all that is useful and interesting in the pages of the general Press, but that it has *peculiar* and *original* features, which they do not possess, and *fresher intelligence than any of them.*

BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND DAY-BREAK

great events have happened. Babylon was taken by the Medes about 2 o'clock in the morning; Troy succumbed to the Greeks a little before dawn; the second Assyrian Empire fell between 12 o'clock at night and breakfast-time. Should a catastrophe of equal importance take place in any part of the civilized world, within the grand telegraphic circle, during the "small hours" of Sunday morning, what newspaper would be the first to record it? Clearly

THE SUNDAY MERCURY!

And why? Simply because it

GOES TO PRESS
HOURS LATER

than any *other journal published on this Day of Rest.* To whoever wants the last words that the lightning brings from far and near, the

FINAL MESSAGES

from all lands to the commercial centre of the Western Hemisphere, finds them when he looks into the columns of that

SLEEPLESS NEWS GATHERER,

and reads and digests them over his morning coffee. When the local reporters of other sheets are snoring in bed the *attachés* of that vigilant expositor of Metropolitan Life are

SCOURING THE CITY

in search of items wherewith to regale its readers, and the result of all this pains-taking is a circulation nearly *four times greater than that of all the other concerns humorously called "Sunday papers"* combined.

FUN FOR THE MILLION,

And enough of it to keep them merry for a week, will be furnished

TO-MORROW, AS USUAL,

in that unrivaled exponent of

NATIVE WIT AND HUMOR,

(fresh from the pens of the best comic writers in the country,) known as the

TABLE TALK
OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

If this department of the paper were intermitted it would be a bad business for the rural press. Hundreds of them enliven their slow pages with uncredited borrowings from that Budget of Satire and Burlesque, and owe to this easy method of brightening their chronic dullness their chief interest.

No humorous paper hitherto published in America—beginning with *The Town*, which lived and died some twenty years ago, and ending with the latest comic failure, *Vanity Fair*—has ever shaken the sides of the people as thoroughly as the SUNDAY MERCURY'S "Table Talk." Its contents are equal in volume to the reading matter of any of the defunct "Funny publications" sold at 10 and 15 cents per number, and infinitely superior in quality; so that this department alone would be cheap at the price of the entire paper.

No doubt this hilarious feature of the MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER has helped in some degree to give it *a circulation which represents that of all its Sunday contemporaries* MULTIPLIED BY FOUR.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

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DR. VON EISENBERG CURES
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST,
CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
DISEASES OF THE HEART,
LUNGS AND LIVER,
PHTHISIS, OR WASTING AWAY.
CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE,
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RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,

and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the *New-York Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. R., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CARD.

Am now opening my Fall importations consisting in part of

UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS
and
FAMILY LINENS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway,
below 4th-st.

ROGERS, SMITH & CO,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
English and American Cutlery, Tea Trays.
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No. 479 Broadway, below Broome-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FORD & TUPPER,
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Corner Houston-st.

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Sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, or are you bordering on consumption? Use DR. WEST'S BOTANIC BALSAM.

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Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS, READY THIS WEEK.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
will publish the following important books:

On the 5th of September,

WIT AND WISDOM OF DON QUIXOTE.
1 volume, 12mo, Cloth. Price $1 25.

"We find gleaming from the text of Cervantes all that is knightly and noble. This volume is a selection of the choicest proverbs and witticisms contained in Don Quixote."

THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN THE INSPIRATION OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.
By T. F. CURTIS, D. D.,
Late Professor of Theology in the University at Lewisburgh, Penn.
1 volume, 12mo, Cloth. $2.

This work contains the most complete and important synopsis and review of all the chief modern theories of inspiration extant.

They are classified in reference to the importance they attach to the divine or to the human element in inspiration. Of the former, those considered are the Roman Catholic view, the Modern High Church, the Orthodox Protestant Theory, verbal or dynamical. Of those which ignore the Divine element: Strauss, Baur, Renan, Theodore Parker. Opinions mediating between the two: Schleiermacher, De Wette, Neander, Dr. Priestly, Dr. Pye Smith, Coleridge, Arnold, Stanley, Colenso, Dr. Davidson, Robertson, Farrar. External difficulties as to the infallibility of the Old Testament: its Chronology, Geology, the Antiquity of Man, Six Days. Internal difficulties: documentary and anonymous character of many books, formation of the Canon. Teachings of the New Testament as to the inspiration of the Old. How far is infallibility claimed for the New Testament inspiration, by Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul. The genealogies, the synopsis. Dangers of giving up everything. Tendencies to rationalism and to mysticism. Authority in religion. The Paraclete. New Testament documents. True view of inspiration. Its bearing on existing denominations. Proofs of Divine authority of Christianity indicated.

On the 6th of September,

THE PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY.
By HERBERT SPENCER,
Author of "Social Statics," "Essays," &c.
Volume II.
12mo. 565 pages. Price $2 50.

"Mr. Spencer is equally remarkable for his search after first principles; for his acute attempts to decompose mental phenomena into their primary elements; and for his broad generalizations of mental activity, mind in connection with instinct, and all the analogies presented by life in its universal aspects."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

On the 7th of September,

HOME LIFE: A JOURNAL.
By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL,
Author of "Amy Herbert," "A Glimpse of the World," &c.
1 volume, 12mo, Cloth. $2.

This tale was written with the wish to illustrate not only a few fundamental principles of education, but also the difficulties and disappointments attendant upon the endeavor to carry them out under ordinary circumstances, and among ordinary people.

A NEW EDITION OF THE
IRON MANUFACTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Theoretically and practically considered, including descriptive details of the Ores, Fuels and Fluxes employed, the preliminary operation of Calcination, the Blast, Refining, the Puddling Furnaces, Engines and Machinery, and the various processes in union, &c., &c.

By W. TRURAN.
Second edition.
Revised from the Manuscripts of the late Mr. TRURAN, by J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS, author of "A Manual of Metallurgy;"
And WILLIAM H. DORMAN, C. E.
One volume, large 8vo. Illustrated with 84 plates.
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"Mr. Truran's work is really the only one deserving the name of a treatise upon and text-book of the iron manufacture of the Kingdom. It gives a most comprehensive and minute exposition of present practice, if the term may be applied to iron manufacture as distinguished from strictly professional subjects. The author does not go out of his way to theorize upon how iron should be or may be made, but he describes how it is made in all the iron districts of the Kingdom."—*Engineer.*

A NEW EDITION OF
THE FOREIGN TOUR OF MESSRS. BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON:
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Illustrated with eighty pages of Comical Plates.
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"Probably no volume ever issued from the press possesses the same amount of genuine humor. The illustrations are drawn to the life, and any one who has visited the Continent of Europe will recognize the scenes as real."

Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

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Up stairs. New-York.

⁂ Priced catalogues sent free of charge to any address.

HURD & HOUGHTON'S
INVOICE AT THE TRADE SALE
will be sold TO-DAY (Saturday) at about 11 o'clock A. M.

Among the new books are:

1. OLD ENGLAND.
   Its Scenery, Art and People. By JAMES M. HOPPIN, Professor in Yale College. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $2.
2. HOMESPUN;
   Or, Five and Twenty Years Ago. By THOMAS LACKLAND. 1 vol. 16mo. Price, $1 75.

NEW-YORK AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE
OFFICIAL POST-OFFICE ROUTE MAPS
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UNITED STATES.
MAP OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES
NOW READY.
Price, in sheet, $4.
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Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.

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ALL PURCHASERS OF BOOKS SHOULD know BRENTANO'S FAMOUS STORE, and go at once, (without the least delay,) to SEVEN-HUNDRED-EIGHT BROADWAY.

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The astonishing success which Prof. Guyot's Geographical Text-books have already achieved (over one hundred thousand copies having been sold in the eleven months since their first publication) is the most emphatic indorsement possible of their preëminent merits. Hundreds of our leading instructors, including some of the most distinguished scientific minds of this country, and indeed of the world, have emphatically indorsed them as containing the only true and the only philosophical method of developing Geography as a science. The Text-books are rapidly finding their way into the school-rooms throughout the country; and from all those into which they have been introduced we have emphatic and unanimous testimony that they have made the study of Geography a pleasure instead of tedious drudgery, and that scholars of all ages pursue it with a zest and enthusiasm to which they were strangers under the old system of learning by rote.

The INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY has just been added to this series. While this Manual is a complete course in itself for pupils leaving school at an early age, it forms a most desirable preparation for the study of the Common School Geography. The book is amply provided with questions and exercises for the pupil and with notes for the teacher, so that the intelligent instructor can derive from this little volume alone all that is characteristic of Prof. Guyot's Geography. The series includes the following Text-books:

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COMMON SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

TO TEACHERS.

Teachers desiring to examine these Text-books can procure them of the Publishers at the following prices: The PRIMARY, 75c.; The COMMON SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, $1 50; The INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY, $1; or the three books will be sent together to Teachers for $3.

☞ Pamphlets, containing testimonials from instructors who have practically tested Prof. Guyot's Geographical Text-books, will be sent to any address. ☜

PROF. GUYOT'S PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL, AND CLASSICAL WALL MAPS.

These maps are issued in a style superior to any others produced in this country, and are the only ones which deserve to be recommended for use in schools, academies and colleges.

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This series of Arithmetics is more perfectly graded and more truly analytic; it teaches the pupil self-reliance more effectively than an other series, and at the same time contains five times as many examples for practice. The series comprises the following books:

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☞ Copies of these Arithmetics will be sent to teachers by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 30 cents each for "Intermediate," "Commercial" and "Practical," and 15 cents each for the "First Lessons," "Primary," "Intellectual" and "Manual."

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NATURAL HISTORY, (ZOOLOGY.) For High Schools, Normal Schools, Academies and other Seminaries of Learning, and for the General Reader. By SANBORN TENNEY, A. M. Net price, $2 25.

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These invaluable aids to teachers in primary schools include the following works:

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FIRST READING BOOK net price	[illegible]
PHONIC READING CHARTS, (18 in a set, on roller,) price	6 00

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These ingenious and useful contrivances have been unanimously indorsed as deserving to be placed "in every school-room in the land." The Globes, with accompanying Objects, range in price from $6 to $75, and are produced in styles which fit them for toys, for use in schools of all grades, and for ornaments in the sitting-room or parlor.

☞ Full descriptive catalogues of our educational textbooks and appliances sent to any address. ☜

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BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 49 LIBERTY-ST.,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
JUST REOPENED.

Large supplies of New Books received during the vacation, among them the following:

Queen Victoria's Memoirs of the Prince Consort.
Under Two Flags, by "Ouida."
Berkley's Upper Ten Thousand.
Jean Ingelow's Story of Doom.
Tyndall on Sound.
Paris Guide par les Principaux Ecrivains, et Artistes de la France, Parts 1 and 2.
Called to Account. By Annie Thomas.
Gail Hamilton's Wool Gathering.
Guizot's Last Days of the Reign of Louis Philippe.
Craig's Book of the Hand.
Avery Glibun. By Orpheus C. Kerr.
Shirley's English Deer Parks.
Baring Gould's Curious Myths of the Middle Ages.
ALL OF MISS MUHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.
The Directories of the Principal Cities of the UNION,

and many other new and interesting books, for which see catalogue at the desk of Library, which now contains

90,000 VOLUMES.

THE READING-ROOM will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, entirely repainted and supplied with all the New Magazines and Papers. The best Magazines of France, Germany, England and America regularly received.

THE BRANCH OFFICE IN LIBERTY-ST. is supplied with the leading Newspapers and Magazines, and a valuable assortment of Books. Members can send for books (not in the Branch) to the Main Library, and receive them on the same day.

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To clerks, $1 initiation and three annual dues.
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THE ROUND TABLE.
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 132 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, BY THE ROUND TABLE ASSOCIATION.

This established and popular review is now in its sixth volume, and is steadily gaining in prosperity and influence. During the Summer months just passed, usually a weak season for public journals, the cash receipts of THE ROUND TABLE have been quite double what they were in the corresponding months of 1866. It has become manifest beyond cavil that the educated classes demand and will liberally support such a publication, if conducted in a manner to meet and supply their tastes and needs. The proprietors, while acknowledging the generous aid which has been extended to an enterprise which has for some time ceased to be a doubtful one, beg to assure their readers and the public that no pains will be spared for the continual improvement of the ROUND TABLE, to which, aided by what is now an able and brilliant staff, they will devote their exclusive attention. English writers of the first rank have been engaged, but the best American talent will, when available, preferentially be employed. The arrangements made are such as to justify the promise that THE ROUND TABLE will, during the coming season, reach a standard to which, in most respects, it has not hitherto attained.

NO. 138. THE ROUND TABLE NO. 138.

will be, to a great extent, an educational number, in compliance with arrangements entered into with leading educational publishers.

The standard school-books offered for the Fall trade will be discussed at some length, and full advertisements from the great houses will also appear.

N. B.—THE ROUND TABLE, from its extensive circulation among the refined, the educated and the wealthy classes, has now become one of the most valuable mediums in the country for the advertisements (in addition to books) of insurance companies, jewelry, clothing, piano-fortes, and fine goods generally, every number of the paper being for the most part kept, frequently bound, and, from the beautiful paper and typography, especially attractive to the eye.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS: THE ROUND TABLE is sent for one year for $6; two years for $10; clubs of five, one year, $22 50. All strictly and invariably in advance. Remit, when possible, by checks or Post-office orders. Address THE ROUND TABLE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW GLEE-BOOK JUST PUBLISHED.

THE GREETING: A Collection of Glees, Choruses and Part-Songs. By L. O. EMERSON, Author of "The Jubilate," "Harp of Judah," "Golden Wreath," "Merry Chimes," &c. The pieces contained in this book are nearly all new. A large number have been contributed by Mr. L. H. Southard, and the whole will be found to possess unusual attractions for societies, clubs and amateur singers. Price, $1 38; $12 per dozen. Mailed post-paid. O. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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Registered '81	111¾	112	Gold	142⅜	142½
Coupon 1881	112	112¼	Aug. 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	109¾	109⅞	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅛	114⅜	July, 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110¼	Oct., comp'ds '64	118⅜	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅜	Dec., comp'ds '64	117⅜	118⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108⅛	108⅜	May, comp'ds '65	116⅞	117¾
5-20 C., '67	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., comp'ds '65	116	116¼
10-40 Reg	99⅜	99⅝	Sept., comp'ds '65	115⅜	115⅞
10-40 Coupon	99⅜	99⅝	Oct., comp'ds '65	115	115¼

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issue.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
SEPT. 6, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 85 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $4 40 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED,) SOUTHWARK-ST., BOROUGH, LONDON, ENGLAND.
OPENING OF BUILDING.
Two-thirds will be completed early next month in time for the ensuing hop season.
The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the remaining stands in the exchange, offices, showrooms and cellarage.
Full particulars may be obtained at the offices of the Company, Southwark-st., Borough, London, England.
By order of the Board.
HERBERT R. DUKE, Secretary.
AUGUST, 1867.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books of both preferred and common stock will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 7th inst. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 7, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 52 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business. By Order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.
7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.
Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.
Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

$125,000 WANTED IN ONE SUM for one or two years, on improved City property. JOHN RANKIN, JR., No. 128 Broadway, basement.

$6,500 WANTED ON BEST CITY property; also, $5,400 on country property worth $50,000. Principals only treated with. Address MERCHANT, Post-office, New-York.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. Apply to C. H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 10, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.
A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.
Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain board in a small private family, where no other boarders will be taken; they can have a large furnished front chamber, with gas, bath, marble basin, hot and cold water, and hot-air register; piano and organ in the parlor; beautiful lawn surrounding the house, and all the comforts of a quiet home; terms to the right parties, who will need no waiting on, (as no servant is kept,) $16 per week; location Brooklyn, 30 minutes from either ferry. Address W. M., Box No. 3,739 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER—By a gentleman, wife and two children, aged 3 and 7, and nurse; would like an entire floor, containing two or three bedrooms and parlor; in a good location, and with a good table; will remain until May if suited, and pay a reasonably liberal price for good accommodations. Address M. D., Box No. 790 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, for husband, wife, three children and nurse; would require three rooms in second story; the neighborhood must be good, the rooms well furnished, and the board first class. Address S. C. L., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL family wishes a suite of rooms for the Winter, with first-class board; a private family preferred; location above 23d-st.; for first-class accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address T. J. H., Box No. 662 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A QUIET GENTLEman in any convenient place above 4th-st.; excellent table, good room with closet, at not over $15 per week. Hall room and basement dining-rooms not to be thought of. Address MAGENTA, Box No. 116 Times Office.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, second story, to rent, with private table, parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, dressing room, and exclusive water privileges, at No. 140 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

TO A GENTLEMAN—FURNISHED, A PARlor and bedroom adjoining, with breakfast, or a gentleman and wife, with use of kitchen for housekeeping, in a small private family, No. 134 East 40th-st., one door from Lexington-av.

IN A CENTRAL LOCATION NEAR 5TH-AV., one or two handsome suites of rooms to let, with first-class board. Persons wishing a really comfortable home can address Box No. 4,429 Post-office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A WELL furnished front room, on reasonable terms, in a private family up town. Address S. S., Box No. 162 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, AN UNFURnished room, with board; breakfast about 6 o'clock, and dinner about 7 in the evening. Address, to-day, B. G., Box No. 122 Times Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 74 Clark-st., between Hicks and Henry, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Reference required.

5TH-AVENUE, NEAR 26TH-ST.—THREE very elegantly furnished rooms to let, without board, to single gentlemen in a private family. Address B. W. T., Box No. 114 Times Office.

NO. 820 6TH-AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms to let, with board; private table if desired; suitable for a family requiring a handsome and quiet home. Call for three days.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, suitable to gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements; terms $16 per week. No. 65 83d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT, with board, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor to a family without children. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st. References required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room and bedroom on second floor to let with board. Apply at No. 310 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. References given and required.

BOARD AND LODGING.—ONE OR TWO nicely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen with or without board; private family. Good location on Murray Hill. No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with board in a small private family to a party of six adults; references exchanged. Apply No. 57 East 11th-st., next to St. Mark's Church.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, for gentleman and wife, also single rooms for gentlemen, with first-class board. Apply at No. 315 East 15th-st., near 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMOdate four gentlemen with good board and large, pleasant rooms for $7 per week. No. 56 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

NO. 50 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board for families or single gentlemen.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms to let with or without board; one room suitable for a physician's office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A PLEASANT suite of rooms to let, with board, to families or gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at 89 Henry-st.

NO. 142 EAST 35TH-ST.—WELL-FURnished parlor and front and rear rooms above, having water in each, to let, with board; private family.

PLEASANT AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms may be had at No. 15 University-place. References required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, PLEASANT rooms, en suite, can be secured at (new No.) 100 East 23d-st.; house private.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board in a private family, within one hour's sail from Peck-slip, accessible every hour by boat, and five minutes by the cars; location on the Harlem River; good room and board; terms $18 per week. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

ASTORIA, L. I.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen wishing board for the Fall and Winter, will find pleasant rooms, at moderate prices, by applying directly opposite the steamboat landing.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, SPLENDID SEA bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives; board $10 per week. Steamboat Matteawan leaves Barclay-st. at 4 P. M.; fare 40 cents. Passengers have a fine view of the ocean, the forts and islands of the harbor.

SEPT. 4, 1867.
GUESTS WILL BE ACCOMMODATED this month at reduced rates at the Stetson House, Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

WANTED—A SMALL, GOOD, SECOND-HAND safe. Address, giving inside dimensions, maker and price, Box No. 135 Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 78 West 47th-st., furnished; immediate possession; also, two first-class four-story brown-stone houses on 48th-st., near 5th-av.; also, a first-class four-story brown-stone house on 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and a number of other first-class houses, for sale or to rent.
S. W. BENEDICT.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron-safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 4th avs., a first-class four-story and attic brown-stone English basement house, in perfect order, subject to lease for $3,500 per annum; price $32,000; neighborhood excellent; in the vicinity of the churches of Drs. Osgood, Montgomery, Prentiss, &c. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story corner brown-stone house, northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; very superior; 20 feet 1½ inches by 53 feet, lot 80 feet; price $30,000; also, the adjoining, same size, $21,000; also, No. 163, $26,000. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT MEdium size first-class bay-window house, No. 26 East 42d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply on the premises, or to CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

CITY LOTS—OWNERS OF CITY LOTS, SINGLE OR IN PLOTS, WILL FIND IMMEDIATE PURCHASERS AT MY OFFICE. REMSEN APPLEBY, NO. 10 PINE-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, POSsession on or before Nov. 1:

Columbia-st.—4-story, brown-stone front dwelling, commanding an unrivaled view of the bay	$40,000
Columbia-st.—3-story brick dwelling	18,000
Remsen-st.—3-story stone front dwelling and 3 lots	55,000
Remsen-st.—3-story brick dwelling	26,000
Hicks-st.—2½-story brick and frame dwelling	9,000
Henry-st.—3-story brick dwelling and two lots	23,000
Henry-st.—3-story brick dwelling	16,000
Henry-st.—3-story, English basement, brick dwelling	16,000
Livingston-st.—3-story brick dwelling and 2 lots	30,000
Monroe-place—3-story, stone front dwelling, two lots, stable, &c.	45,000

Also, a number of houses of every description in all sections of the city, ranging from $3,000 to $100,000 and upwards. Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. D. & M. CHAUNCEY, real estate brokers, No. 156 Montague-st., (old Post-office) Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 131 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON DE KALB, near Tompkins-av., in a beautiful neighborhood, a new large first-class three-story frame house, with one or more lots, sub-cellar and basement, and all the modern improvements.
THOS. E. GREENLAND.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE HANDsome three-story brown-stone house; all improvements; five minutes to Wall and Fulton Ferries; if sold immediately can be had low; $16,000; with possession; terms easy. Apply to W., owner, 76 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET FOR A TERM OF years, that valuable and well-known saw-mill, with suitable conveniences adjoining, situated at Portage du Fort, together with the privilege of cutting logs on the west side of the Main Branch, and on the east side of the West Branch of the Colonge River, comprising four limits, three of which have never been worked, with an area of 180 miles, more or less, of magnificent timber country, abounding with timber, which, in the Quebec and other markets, commands the highest price.

The property affords every facility for shipment to the United States, and all parts of the world, by the Ottawa and Brockville Railway and Union Forwarding Company's steamers daily, connecting with the Depot at Sand Point, being about 16 miles from Portage du Fort.

The mill is substantially fitted up with lath and shingle mill, which can be worked to great advantage, and the whole of the machinery is in excellent order, and capable of sawing two hundred logs every twenty-four hours.

On the limit at the west side of the main stream there is a splendid farm, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, in the highest state of cultivation, and capable of producing fifty tons of hay and one hundred bushels of oats, &c.

To the capitalist the present opportunity offers advantages seldom to be met with, and, in the hands of a judicious manager, cannot fail to yield a handsome return on the investment.

As the proprietor will only treat with parties possessing a sufficient capital, and who can offer a guarantee security, none need apply who cannot give satisfactory references to this effect.

Further information may be had on application to the proprietor, Rev. HENRY USBORNE, Portage du Fort, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first-class; price from $25,000 to ——, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 102 ACRES, SITuated at the west end of the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., with water front on Sandy Hook Bay; beautiful elevations for country residences; commands a fine view of the Bay, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Buildings large and commodious. Apply to FRED. ADEE, No. 240 Water-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—ONE OF the most desirable residences on South-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot; lot 250 feet front, 300 feet deep; good house, with ten rooms; new stable, hennery, &c. Inquire of J. ELLIOT CONDICT, No. 52 Warren-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

VILLAGE FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-eight acres, with handsome cottage of 12 rooms, carriage-house, barn, orchard, &c.; close to churches, schools and post-office; route via Erie Railroad; possession immediately. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in West Hackensack, N. J., 1 mile from depot; contains 33 acres, with an abundance of fruit and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to L. & A. MATHEY, No. 119 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 24 acres with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO PRINTERS—NEW TYPE, DIRECT FROM FOUNDRY, and PRINTING MATERIAL is offered in exchange for a dwelling-house in Brooklyn or a farm within fifty miles of New-York. Address (for one week, with full particulars, price, &c.,) A. M. L., Box No. 150 N. Y. HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE for City property, a good sized first-class farm (situated on or near the water), about one hour from this City. Address, stating full particulars, B. P. M., Box No. 6,799 Post-office.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED—IN BERgen or Hudson City; a small, well-built cottage; about $2,000 value; will pay $300 a year, beside interest, in monthly installments in advance. Address J. G., Box No. 160 Times Office.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in East 13th-st. from the 15th of this month. For terms address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS UPON HUDSON, A pleasantly situated cottage, with stable, within five minutes of the station; rent low; possession immediate. Apply to S. G. DORLAND, Hastings, or to LEWIS MANY, No. 48 Warren-st., New-York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GENTLEMAN'S country seat to rent, furnished, five minutes from depot, six sleeping rooms in second story, three in attic; large stable, gardener's cottage, cow, &c., on place. Address S. T., Box No. 888 New-York Post-office.

FACTORY TO LET IN 33D-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV.—Five floors, each 24 by 90 feet, together or separate, with or without steam power, and well lighted with every convenience. Apply to G. M. CHAPMAN, No. 101 Chambers-st.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT Tompkinsville, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of first landing, to let from Oct. 1 to June 15; 11 rooms; view of the bay; rent $100 per month. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET—AT No. 107 Grand-st., No. 89 Mercer-st., Nos. 478 and 534 Broadway, at reduced rents. Apply to R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 466 Broome-st.

TO LEASE—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar, with or without fixtures; No. 57 Reade-st., first door west of Broadway; free from dampness, dry and airy. Apply on the premises.

DESK-ROOM TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE most central and finest offices on Broadway. Address Post-office Box No. 5,675.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN ST. MARK'S PLACE—22 rooms, $350; one in 45th-st., 16 rooms, $300.
BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

STABLE TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE TO let, No. 187 9th-st. For terms, apply at No. 15 St. Mark's-place, between 9 and 10 A. M.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR one or two years, above 20th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; rent not to exceed $3,000 a year. Answers, stating rent, location and permit, only attended to. Address R. G., Box No. 5,137 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE, a second or third floor, between 8th and 45th sts. and 4th and 9th avs. Address at once, with full particulars, J. O. C., Box No. 1,633 Post-office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses wanted for first-class tenants, at from $150 to $600 per month. JOHN J. SIMONSON, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE in Harlem. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,604 Post-office.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its Twenty-fifth Annual Session on Monday, September 9, 1867. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, airy and light. System of instruction matured through a quarter of a century's experience, and administered by a corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open to parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute Building, erected expressly for its use, (now renovated and beautified inside and out, and open for inspection,) may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference to present patrons only, among whom are

Rev. A. A. Reinke,	Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Robert Bonner,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	George Hoffman,
Dr. E. P. Irish,	H. M. Smith,
Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,	John Hillhouse,
N. Quackenbos, Esq.	Charles Bliven,
Messrs. E. O. Lamson,	Samuel T. Knapp,
Andrew W. Leggett,	Christopher Gwyer,
L. H. Hopkins,	Nelson Sherwood,
James B. Floyd,	James M. Coburn,
Erastus W. Smith,	D. M. Earl,
W. A. Meade,	Cornelius Poillon,
Gardner A. Sage,	George Mitchell
August Noel,	Thomas Crane.

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute and bookstores.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point, and Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to join higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. Under this advantage H. M. Reed last year prepared his entire knowledge of Latin and Greek for admission to College, besides reaching the highest class in French, and attending to other studies.

On admission, students who are prepared, may enter the Post-Graduate Class.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms moderate, and extra branches optional.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.
As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.
Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 38th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—French and English school for young ladies and children, will open Sept. 17, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A few boarders received in the family of the Principal, where the French language is constantly spoken.
E. FISTON, A. M., and Miss PICKERSGILL, Principals.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 YOUNG BOYS—ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN.—REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, (lately of Springside, Pittsfield, Mass.,) Principal. The Winter term will begin Oct. 1.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about the 10th of September and resume his lessons. Address
Care of WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.
Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.
For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
for young ladies, in No. 445 West 23d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 WEST 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros'., No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 119 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SEMINARY, NEAR Metuchin, N. J.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. But 20 pupils are received. Apply as above to Miss M. A. MANNING.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 16. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE.
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LAdy of high respectability and education having her residence in a delightful location in the suburbs, will open on 16th September a Juvenile Boarding-school for Misses under 12 years. Ample play-grounds, with kind and careful instruction are the inducements she offers. For circulars, with references, terms, &c., apply to SIBERIA OTT, Esq., No. 783 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
A. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood.	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schanck,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BRICKSBURG, N. J.,
Mrs. C. C. CHISMAN, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.
For circulars and further information apply to ROBT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or to RILEY A. BRICK, No. 169 Leonard-st.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 13th-st., East.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS.
Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualifications. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. J. Reference, No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av, and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 9.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

FRENCH, SPANISH AND ENGLISH lessons, Latin with Continental pronunciation. Address MAX, Box No. 110 Times Office.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 129th-st. and Harlem River.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School for young ladies will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,193 Broadway.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MISS FARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FRENCH AND MUSIC.—A PARISIAN LADY, a most competent teacher of French and music, would like to make some new engagements with pupils. Apply to Mme. BONDON, No. 72 or No. 104 West 20th-st.; if personally, between 2 and 4 o'clock.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY FOR French and music in a Seminary; Family Teacher for English, French and music, Tennessee; Lady for French, in Southern Seminary, and several for music, &c., in Middle States. GENTLEMEN WANTED—Two for military drill, &c.; one for Penmanship and Book-keeping, City, and one for English and Book-keeping. Classics and English, City; besides several assistants in City Schools and vicinity. All who want positions should call immediately for Amer. School Institute's application Form.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 430 Broome.

WANTED—A RESIDENT ENGLISH TEACHER; must be a good penman and practical accountant, and fully qualified to teach book-keeping and the commercial branches. Call at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, from 12 to 6.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College would like a situation as private tutor for some young man in the City; good testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 145 Times Office.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL NEAR THE City for sale; splendid opening for a good teacher. Apply for three days, No. 84 Nassau-st., Room No. 35, from 10 to 3.

TEACHER WANTED.—APPLICATIONS will be received for the situation of Vice-Principal (male) in the High School at Hoboken, N. J.; salary $1,100. Address J. W. BRYCE, Clerk of the Board.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS OR assistant teacher in a school, by a lady of education and good family. Address G. H., Box No. 3,433 Post-office, New-York.

ALL TEACHERS OF FRENCH, MUSIC or classics wishing positions should call at or address the National Teachers' Institute, No. 532 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF YALE AWAITS EMployment as teacher. Address stating salary, &c., J. M. H., West Cornwall, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 13 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young woman, a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can do plain sewing if required; is very highly recommended. Can be seen until suited at No. 402 West 31st-st., one door west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress in a private family; an excellent baker; makes pastry. Call or address No. 283 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 19th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as chambermaid or waitress; will assist in washing; good City references given. Apply at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; city or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Branch Office for German servants, 81 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated and accustomed to the care of children, in a private family, to take charge of one or two children. Address G. W. PAGE, No. 2 City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 519 East 14th-st., third floor.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD.—AN experienced female nurse and midwife, with the highest recommendations, who is never seasick, about to return to Europe, would like to attend an invalid on the voyage. Address Box No. 1,298 Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY THOROUGHLY drilled in domestic duties, together with several years' experience in the care of servants and house, would like the above position in some good family. Call at LADIES' HOME, No. 328 East 14th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest and best Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A situation as porter in a store or office, having been employed in such a capacity for the past six years; can give good reference. Call at No. 264 Broadway, in the jewelry-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife; man as gardener and farmer, wife to take care of dairy and poultry; is also a good butter maker; character in town. Address M. B., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, STEADY MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; has two years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation in the City or country as coachman; thoroughly understands the business; good references. Address H. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, just disengaged, a situation in a gentleman's family as coachman or groom, to tend fast horses. Call or address at his last employer's No. 316 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR, PORter, watchman or runner, by a respectable man with good City references in either of the above capacities. Address H. J., Box No. 210 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CASHIER, ASsistant Cashier, Secretary or Treasurer, or some position of trust; the country preferred. Address Box No. 2,168 New-Haven, Conn.

ENTRY CLERK OR OFFICE ASSISTANT'S position desired by a young man of experience; rapid penman and good accountant; highest references; engagement, if desired for a short period. Address JOHN HENRY, Box No. 165 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUrope in October, to be absent a couple of years, wish to obtain the services of a middle-aged woman as nurse for two children, about six years of age; she must thoroughly understand the care of children, be a person of some education and good address, well qualified for the duties of the nursery and able to furnish the best of reference as to character and capability. Such a person may obtain a good situation by addressing in her own handwriting NURSE, Box No. 3,784 New-York Post-office, giving name, address and references, and stating where last employed. No attention will be paid to any other.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WOman of good education and of refined manners and speech, as nursery governess, to take care of the younger children in a large family living in the country, one hour from New-York. Address with particulars, H., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN TO go a short distance in the country; a good appearance and good City references indispensable. Address Mr. G., Box No. 564 Post-office.

WANTED—PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer; German or colored preferred; to a good worker good wages will be given at No. 23 North Moore-st. S. A. SUTHERLAND.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF-READer. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and experience, to WELCH, BIGELOW & CO., University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO SELL steel engravings, framed up, and chromos of THE EMINENT MEN OF AMERICA. Apply to LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—TWO FARM-HANDS. APPLY AT No. 392 East 9th-st. on Monday at 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for: that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ALL PERSONS SUFFERERS FROM the California Petroleum Company will please call at the office of G. F. NOYES & J. F. DALY, Attorneys at Law, No. 22 Pine-st., to arrange for a meeting of all the stockholders of said Company, in view of the late proceedings in the Supreme Court.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

ANY TRADER FROM OUT OF TOWN wanting scales for his own use, will be furnished at the wholesale price. JONES' SCALE WORKS, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE safes, nearly new; cost $875. Inquire of J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 140 9th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 220 West 25th-st. See walking sign on Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TRIPOLI....Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO....Wednesday, Sept. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

From Pier No. 37 East River. Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88. Baggage checked through to Paris. Medical attendance free of charge. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.* American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST AND HAVRE—Will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at [illegible] o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at [illegible] o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO. THE CHEAPEST LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional: First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, First cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43. EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME. First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70. The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28. For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Sept. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 11
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Sept. 14
CITY OF LONDON....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 18
ETNA....SATURDAY....Sept. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M. Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk. For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE. The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States Mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Dec. 21
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra. An experienced surgeon on board. The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York. H. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE. Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Sept. 28

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100. Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35. REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum of 20 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY. UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY. COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14. CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21. From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River. Rates of passage, payable in currency: To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location. Return tickets, good for twelve months, $160. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Bremen, Havre, &c., at very low rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents. To prevent imposition, passengers will please come direct to office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with [illegible] From Antwerp....Sept. 7; From New-York....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2. From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage, currency	40	Steerage	40

Payable in gold. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12. [illegible] R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19. GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. From Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. [illegible] bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and [illegible] Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburg [illegible] Railroads. [illegible] apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE [illegible] MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine [illegible] leaves Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M. MISSISSIPPI on SATURDAY, Sept. 14. [illegible] signed at the office upon the pier. [illegible] apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD. Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUG. 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free. All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand. Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO. Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki. Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin....$250
Second Cabin....170
Steerage....85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin....$300
Second Cabin....200
Steerage....100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin. Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York. For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received from Wednesday, 5th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M. For rates inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR GALVESTON TEXAS. THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE, Capt. DAVIE CAULKINS. In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12, E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent, and lower than any other line. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship GRANADA, M. B. CROWELL, is now receiving freight and will sail THIS DAY, at 3 P. M. promptly, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The SHERMAN will follow Sept. 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I. The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes. These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 965 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK. The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN. The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK. The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 2½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 6, 8¾ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 12 M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE. First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamer at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal by 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—TWO BOATS DAILY—from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st. East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1½ P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½; 34th-st. at 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND WESTCHESTER County Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and A. WINANTS will leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M. Leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M. Landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NORWALK will leave Christopher-st. 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M. | Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M. | Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLLEGE POINT, City Island and New Rochelle.—Steamer PERRY, Capt. LONGSTREET, leaves Peck-slip SUNDAY, Sept. 8, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves New Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9¼ A. M., for White Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M., and Glen Cove at 4¼ P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS. APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M. To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD. Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3d inst., between Hudson River Railroad and 12th-st., a child's silver cup, marked "James Wotherspoon, 1865." The finder will receive the reward by leaving the same at the office of the Phœnix Plaster Mill, No. 260 West 13th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—The immense stock at CALVIN WITTY'S depot will now be offered at great bargains, several second-hand carriages, hearses, coaches. No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. 1,000 sets harness.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING. G. A. WHITEHORNE, NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 137 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO CONTRACTORS. Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 56th sts., and between Lexington and 8th avs.
(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.
(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 53d and 83d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.
(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.
(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 88th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:
4 "E" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "E" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 "B" flat Baritone, with mouth-piece and rack.
1 "B" flat Bass, with mouth-piece and rack.
2 "E" flat Tubas, with mouth-pieces and racks.
2 "E" flat Tubas, (large,) with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 Tenor Drum, complete, with sling and sticks.
1 Bass Drum, complete, with stick.
1 pair Cymbals.
2 Extra heads for Bass Drum.
2 Batter heads, } for Tenor Drum.
2 Snare heads,
2 Extra hoops,
The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish. Further information can be had at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service. Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

NAVAL SUPPLIES. PAYMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867. Sealed proposals indorsed "Requisition No. 9, steam engineering," will be received at this office until 12 M. the 10th inst. for the following articles, viz.:
200,000 pounds best flange charcoal boiler plate, of such dimensions and thickness as may be required.
14,600 pounds T iron, 3½x4x⅜, length as required.
75,000 pounds best Ulster iron, sizes and shape as required.
3,200 seamless brass tubes, 2¼ inches outside diameter, 6 feet 1¼ inch long.
4,320 seamless copper tubes, 2 inches outside diameter, 2 feet ¼ inch long.
All to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard *immediately*, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Blank forms, with further particulars for bidders, may be had at this office. C. W. HASSLER, Paymaster United States Navy.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck. The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks." R. O. TYLER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867. Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office. THOMAS CORNELL, President.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 State-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 6, 1867. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of quarters for one Colonel, one Major and two Captains, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor. Plans and specifications for the proposed buildings can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid, are requested to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Quarters at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the County Treasurer's Office, No. 6 County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the balance of the present fiscal year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, 246,280 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork and liver. Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, and at corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other forms will be accepted. ALMSHOUSE, Sept. 4, 1867. JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALDENBRAND, Committee on Supplies.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 9th day of September, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of October, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Parts 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly, along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catharine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.
jy4—law6wTh*
H. P. ALLEN, Referee.
The above sale is postponed to the 16th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
J. C. JACKSON, Attorney. H. P. ALLEN, Referee.
au17—law5wSat*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of ISAAC D. EDREHI, bankrupt, notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac D. Edrehi, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the United States District Court Rooms, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, the 6th day of September, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. In the matter of MORRIS ASH, Bankrupt, notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Ash in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the first day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the United States District Court-room, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated at NEW-YORK, the 6th day of September, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, in the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS VAN COLLEM, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Van Collem, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the first day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the United States District Court-room, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated at NEW-YORK, the 6th day of September, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.
T. B. PUGH....Lessee and Manager
NIGHTLY THRONGED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.
APPROACHING CLOSE OF MRS. LANDER'S ENGAGEMENT.
MRS. F. W. LANDER, (formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport) who will appear in her great part

Elizabeth R

(Fac simile of the signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.)
In the English version of Giacometti's Tragedy of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as....EARL OF ESSEX and an ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Rullmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre.

MRS. LANDER—ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND. In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre omnibuses will run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Will be played EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—SEASON, 1867-'68. UNITED STATES AND HAVANA. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU. Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that by cable dispatch intelligence has been received of the departure of Madame RISTORI and her dramatic company, by the general transatlantic steamship *Europe*, from Brest, on the 31st of August, and their safe return to New-York may be expected on or about the 10th inst. The season of Madame RISTORI'S dramatic representations is restricted in New-York to fifteen, and in Brooklyn to four performances, as arrangements have been made already for Madame RISTORI'S performance in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, previous to her departure for Havana, and will be inaugurated at the THEATRE FRANCAIS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867. The sale of seats for the season of fifteen nights will commence, for subscribers only, on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at the Theatre Francaise, and on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, the sale of seats for the first three representations will commence at the regular ticket offices, which will be advertised in future advertisements.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT. EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y. The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 6th-av., corner 30th-st., is now open for the use of ladies and gentlemen.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT. The piers of the City and Hudson River by starlight. Dance and eccentric musical medley by "The Lost Tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

AUCTION SALES.

B. H. KERR, Auctioneer. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Front and Duval sts., Key West, the prize steamer PEARL, and machinery, as she lies on a bank, about two miles from the harbor of Key West. Also, the tackle, apparel and equipment of said vessel. The PEARL is a Clyde-built side-wheel iron steamer, 182 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, 168 tons, gross; 72 tons, net, British measurement; has double inclined low-pressure engines, two cylinders each, 40 inches in diameter, 50 in stroke, 120 horse power; two tubular boilers; shaft 9½ inches in diameter; wheels 24 feet—patent feathering buckets. G. D. ALLEN, U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida. KEY WEST, Aug. 14, 1867.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer. MONDAY, SEPT. 9, At 10 A. M., at No. 20 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. FURNITURE AS GOOD AS NEW. Excellent rosewood 7-octave piano, pier mirror, fine mantel clock and bronzes, walnut parlor suites in crimson reps, centre tables, lounges, walnut marble-top chamber sets, hair and spring mattresses, walnut buffet, chairs and table, china, kitchenware, English Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, hat-stand, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer. BY T. R. MINTURN. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 7, at 11½ o'clock, within the store: 500 boxes new crop Malaga lemons, landing. At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River: 99 boxes fresh Sicily oranges. 2,954 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, cargo brig *E. G. W. Dodge*, from Palermo.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c. By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st. Catalogues now ready.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT A MAN TO TAKE THE WHOLESALE agency for the British Provinces and open an office and supply sub-agents in every county with Lloyd's great double Maps of Europe and America, issued to-day, and needed by every family, school and library in the land, with patent reversers, by which either map can be thrown front. Each map is twenty square feet, with ribbon binding and double-faced rollers. Cost $100,000 and three years' labor. Price only $4; worth $50. A small capital will do to start with. Also a man to open an office in St. Louis for the Western States, New-Orleans for the Southern States, in San Francisco for the Pacific States; also in Cuba, South America and Europe. $10 a copy can be got for this map. Send for circulars, terms, &c. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 165 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good-will of a wholesale and retail drug-store; the business has been established nearly twenty-five years, and its location one of the most desirable in this vicinity; to be sold on account of the failing health of the present proprietor. For terms and further particulars address M. C. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with address.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFULLY arranged photographic gallery, with the most perfect and complete apparatus for producing photographs; located Troy, N. Y.; an excellent opportunity to invest in a profitable and safe business. Address Box No. 340 Troy, N. Y.

CAPITAL.—A GENTLEMAN OF CREDIT AND respectability would enter into a house of good credit and responsibility as a special or general partner with from $20,000 to $50,000. Address Box No. 3,431 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE DRUG AND paint business near New-York City, doing a good business of $60,000 to $75,000 per annum; to be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply to M. WARD. CLOSE & CO., No. 128 William-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH a cash capital of $15,000 to $20,000, active or special, in the business of manufacturing glue, now in full operation. Full particulars may be had by addressing GLUE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AT A BARGAIN—A WEEKLY PAPER OF this City, established several years, and having a large advertising patronage. Call at or address The Real Estate Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 9.

A FRUIT, SEGAR AND LIQUOR STORE on Broadway for sale, with lease fixtures and license. Apply to MORRILL & RAMSAY, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

THE ELYSIAN BED.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. N. B.—All goods warranted.

REMOVAL. WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c. UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844. SPRINGMEYER BROS. LATE J. H. BELTER & CO. FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS, PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture. No. 722 Broadway, New-York. Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SCHOOL DESKS Of first quality, and new styles. SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS on hand and made to order, at the LOWEST PRICES. For cuts and prices, direct to F. C. BROWNELL, No. 8 John-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY. *Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.* LAST DAY BUT ONE. MR. G. L. FOX, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3¾, EVENING AT 8. THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN. To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of FOLLY AS IT FLIES; OR, LOVE IN A VILLAGE. Just arrived, and now on exhibition, A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH. To be seen at all hours, THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM. GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection. PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ISAAC W. SPRAGUE, THE LIVING SKELETON, TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS, THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY. THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED. SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes, NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC. Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE. Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 7¾.
THE MARBLE HEART. FAREWELL BENEFIT of
BARTON HILL in Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU.
TWO CHARACTERS. ROMEO AND JULIET.
MONDAY—EDWIN FORREST AS OTHELLO.
TUESDAY—As RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY—As RICHARD III.
THURSDAY—As DAMON.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway. Manager and General Director....John De Pol. This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the DEVIL'S AUCTION will be presented, with the grand star EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE. New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects. Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

TERRACE GARDEN. 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts. PHILIP BERNST....PROPRIETOR. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. NO CONCERT THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½, THIRTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, WHEN THE CELEBRATED SOLOISTS, Together with the GRAND ORCHESTER, will execute a varied and interesting programme. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA. Orders are now received for CONCERTS, BALLS, PARTIES, COMMENCEMENTS, &c., for any number of instrumentalists. Office No. 806 Broadway. F. I. EBEN, Business Manager.

MASON & THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK. To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16. The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect. Class books now open. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned. MASON & THOMAS. Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

"THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LIKE me, 35 cents; "Dandy Pat," 35 cents; medly for piano, 20 cents; "Paddy's the Boy," 35 cents; variations, 20 cents; for violin, 15 cents each. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Tombs Police Court—one of the most novel and amusing trial scenes ever realized. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE. NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS have opened a new and spacious PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square, where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices. N. B.—New pianos to rent.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. WAREROOM, NO. 8[illegible]5 BROADWAY. Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS. FOR SALE, SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE. WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50. The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates. The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

"SILVER TRUMPETS"—PLAYED AT ST. Peters, Rome, during the recent festival; also, on Christmas and Easter days. Arranged by VIVIANI. 50 cents. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

"WAITING STILL FOR THEE"—NEW song by G. Sconcia. Sung with immense applause by I. S. Wambold, San Francisco Minstrels. Price 35c. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square. N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOMS.—Pianos, $275 to $800; melodeons, $67 to $500. Pianos and melodeons to let. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

CHORAL ORGANS, USED AT THE CONservatories of Music, and acknowledged the best reed organs made, cheap for cash. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-Fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

EXHIBITORS AT THE GRAND EXPOSITION. As large Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS, As Manufacturers of FRENCH LACE, As Manufacturers of BRUSSELS LACE, FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC, Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, Nos. 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau, PARIS, Gratefully acknowledge the very favorable support they have invariably received from American families, and beg to inform them that they have prepared, on account of the Exposition, an immense and unrivaled assortment of INDIA CACHEMIRE SHAWLS of the choicest description, brought over by the last mails from their own Manufactories at CACHEMIRE and UMRITZIR (Punjab.) FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC beg also to invite American Ladies to visit their invaluable stock of genuine BLACK and WHITE LACE of the most recherche patterns, being their exclusive property, and from their own Manufactories at ALENCON, CAEN, BAYEUX and BRUSSELS. The highly respectable firm of FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC is of more than 50 years' standing, and their undisputed merit both as Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS and as Manufacturers of LACE of the finest texture, has been rewarded with Medals of the first-class at the London and Paris Exhibitions. All goods marked in known cyphers, and no commission allowed to intermediate parties. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY. MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY PARMELE BROTHERS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use. Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—A NINE-FOOT COPPER VACUUM pan, as good as new. Apply to the manufacturer, THOMAS HARRISON, No. 300 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
JAMES E. HAYES....Manager
GEORGE L. FOX....Stage Manager
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE....Business Manager
OPENING NIGHT....MONDAY, SEPT. 9,
UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

During the recess the theatre will be repainted, recarpeted, newly upholstered and thoroughly renovated in every department. The stage will be extensively rebuilt, and its machinery and scenic surroundings generally renewed and improved. In short, no effort will be spared which could tend to confirm or extend the established prestige of this standard theatre as the most elegant and convenient of American resorts.

THE NEW SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 9, will be inaugurated by THE MASTER COMEDIAN OF THE AGE, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, with his faultless personation of RIP VAN WINKLE, in the brilliant adaptation By DION BOUCICAULT, of Washington Irving's great LEGEND OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."
RIP VAN WINKLE....Mr. JEFFERSON
supported by an efficient company of WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including among its principal members
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, OWEN MARLOWE,
J. J. WALLACE, T. HIND,
HARRY WALL, C. K. FOX,
Miss BESSIE FOOTE (from the English theatres; her first appearance.)
Mrs. A. HILD, Miss BELLA WALLACE, Miss ALICE HARRISON and others.
A RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
RATES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra....$1 50
Reserved seats in dress circle....1 00
Dress circle and parquette....75
Balcony seats....1 00
Family circle....50

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY. FOURTH WEEK of Mr. Augustine Daly's picturesque drama,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

with Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Miss FANNY YOUNG, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., and a full company in the leading parts. UNDER THE GASLIGHT MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Seats secured in advance.

WALLACK'S. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8. LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF LOTTA'S BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT, which, owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall season, must terminate on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. Continued success of Brougham's drama of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, in the double characters of which Lotta has achieved A GENUINE TRIUMPH. EVERY EVENING—THE GREAT ENGLISH FAIR SCENE. LOTTA will appear at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 13 and 14, in Brougham's Drama of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, with the company now playing at Wallack's.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. JAMES E. HAYES....Manager. The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this establishment for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 9, will assemble on the stage THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for the rehearsal of "Rip Van Winkle." GEORGE L. FOX, Stage Manager.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT. The great railroad scene—a wondrous stage effect. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS. Second week of this beautiful Temple. The Metropolitan Sensation, Imitated but not equaled. ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK. Ben Cotton and Sam Sharpley's Minstrels in new Songs and some more new Jokes. Charley White's Sketch, STATE SECRETS. New Ballads, by the Queen of Song, MISS EVA BRENT. La Tarrantella, by the Carron Sisters. Niagara Leap and Japanese act, By the great BUISLAYS. Le Maitre Du Dance and the Milliners, by the Carron Family and Mlle. Devere. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Sept. 7, BURLESQUE AND COMEDY TRIUMPHANT! CROWDED BY THE ELITE OF THE TOWN. Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL in his wonderful impersonations of Clorinda and Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, supported by Mrs. Sedley Brown and a powerful cast. EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS. Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Those who have applied for space in the thirty-seventh annual Exhibition are hereby notified that the armory in 14th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of goods, and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until the evening of the 11th of September, Sunday excepted. The Managers announce that the Exhibition will positively be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the 12th of September, at 12 M., and at 8 o'clock P. M., the opening address will be delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President of the Institute; after which "Miles O'Reilly" (Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE) will read a poem composed for the occasion.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK. Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

DE GARNO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av. corner 14th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867. Circulars at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview. Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for all diseases of a private nature at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. A permanent and positive cure for STRICTURE, SYPHILIS, FISTULA, NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS and IMPOTENCE. SORES and ULCERS quickly healed. Consultations free.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and consultation gratis.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," of his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; cure in one interview if desired. Office 191 Stanton-st.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The President's Removals—Public Opinion—Gen. Pope's Determination not to Interfere with the Civil Affairs of the State—The University Difficulty—Registration—Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 2, 1867.

As you may imagine, people talk most at this time about the suspension of STANTON, the removal of SHERIDAN and SICKLES, the letters of GRANT and the orders from the "Executive Mansion." They look out every day for some new and unexpected development, but they do not seem in the least excited by the change of scene or of *dramatis personæ*. I do not think that a single advocate of reconstruction, however reluctantly he may have accepted the situation, has changed his purpose or joined HILL and PERRY, nor do I know an anti-reconstructionist who manifests the least elation or encouragement at the unexpected turn of events. The newspapers of both sides would lead to the belief that the removal of the two military commanders, and the rumored removal of others, had caused great agitation and aroused determined opposition to the reconstruction laws; but, if this is so, I have been unable to discover it. Both reconstructionists and those of an opposite opinion regard the late orders of the President as a change of the names of certain officers, and not as a change of policy or mode of administering the law. Whether the officer who commands the military district is called John Pope or John Brown does not seem to be considered as of the least importance, so long as the requirements of the law are unchanged, and the purpose to be attained is not modified or altered in any way. Nobody seems to believe that President JOHNSON removed SHERIDAN and SICKLES because they were carrying out the reconstruction laws, but because the former was deemed insubordinate and offensive in his language towards the Commander-in-Chief, and because the latter persisted, after the receipt of a positive prohibitory order, in refusing obedience to the decrees of the Federal Courts pronounced by the highest judicial officer in the land. In the same way, everybody attributes the suspension of Mr. STANTON to his supposed unfriendly relations with the President. The acquiescence of Gen. GRANT in these changes, notwithstanding his advice that they should not be made, makes people certain that they do not signify any material change of policy, and that nobody has anything to fear or to hope from the President's orders, whatever may be the opinions of individuals on the reconstruction question. So far, public opinion is perfectly calm in this State, and even here, where those who are for and against a Convention are more noisy and denunciatory of each other than they are elsewhere, I can find no increase of excitement. Jo. BROWN abuses BEN. HILL, and BEN. HILL abuses JO. BROWN, as before, but I cannot see any change, or that the followers of either have increased or decreased in number.

Among those who talk politics and fabricate and circulate rumors, as the main business of their lives, there are some who prophecy that Gen. POPE will be milder or more severe in his rule, just as the bias of the prophets is toward mildness or severity. Some think that the General will shape his course so as to retain his command, and escape the President's censure; and others predict that his "love of Radical popularity" will impel him to incite the Executive wrath. But as these political *magi* do not inspire me with much confidence in their power to read the Book of Fate, I do not attach much importance to their outgivings.

Until a recent period, Gen. POPE was as popular with all classes as one in his situation, and clothed with his power, could be expected to be. Since the publication of his order forbidding official advertisements in the newspapers which oppose reconstruction, and of his letter to Gen. GRANT advising the banishment of leading anti-reconstructionists like Mr. HILL and Gov. JOHNSON, and since his interference with the decrees of the Judiciary on non-political questions, many who used to commend and support him censure him with more or less bitterness, and even his best friends among the more influential classes regret that he should have departed from the conciliatory course which he pursued for so long, and which was so successful in promoting good feeling, and in advancing the ends he had in view. It is undoubtedly true, however, that Gen. POPE is less obnoxious to the charge of having interfered with the civil Government of the State in matters not immediately connected with reconstruction than any of the District Commanders except, perhaps, Gen. ORD. In a letter recently published from the General to Mr. ACKERMAN, of Elbert County, in reply to the question whether he would or would not, by general orders, give debtors greater relief from the claims of creditors than the State laws give them, he distinctly stated that he "knows of no conceivable circumstance that would induce him to interfere by military orders with the great business of the State," and that he does not deem the relations of debtor and creditor as "matters properly within his province to adjust."

He has also so modified his jury order so as to obviate the difficulties which it would have created. Had it been adhered to it would have completely arrested the administration of justice in the State Courts for the present term. It needs some further modification, which, when the facts are presented to the General, will doubtless be made at once.

The college difficulty still continues unadjusted. The Chancellor has permission to open the college on the 5th inst., but the $8,000 due by the State are withheld, and the consequence is that all the improvements and additions ordered by the Board of Trustees are suspended from want of funds to carry them out. The $8,000 are not in any way an endowment by the State. They are a debt due to the University under a deed by which the college many years ago conveyed to the State valuable lands in consideration of the yearly sum of $8,000. If the college owned the lands now they would produce a much larger revenue than this small sum. There still continue all sorts of stories as to what Gen. POPE is "going to do" with the college. One day he is said to have ordered the dismissal of the entire Board of Trustees. The next day he has insisted on the removal of the entire faculty. On the third he is represented as being satisfied with the ejection from the Board of the obnoxious B. H. HILL. All the stories are based on "reliable information," and are communicated with a knowing wink which is meant to indicate the intimate knowledge of the narrator with all the plans and resolutions of the Commanding General.

The registration returns are not yet fully made up. But the belief is that the blacks have a small majority in the whole State. Had the whites who could have done so registered, their majority would have been close on 20,000. It appears that many declined to register, with a view to continue a military government, and thus secure protection for debtors as against their creditors from the General, which the State laws deny. Many also were resolved to oppose reconstruction with the same purpose.

There are one or two colored citizens already in the field for Congress. They are said to be Anti-Radical, and strongly tainted with that horrible disease called Conservatism, which Mr. THAD. STEVENS dreads so much. They profess to test the sincerity of their Radical friends, and find out whether all the offices go one way and all the voting another, or whether a fair mixture of both is to be allowed.

The accounts which I receive of the crop prospects in different portions of the State are very contradictory. In one letter, from an entirely reliable source, I learned that the rains have nearly destroyed the cotton, and that rust, bollworms and caterpillars will destroy what the rain has spared. By the same mail, perhaps, I receive another letter from the same neighborhood, from a person worthy of all credit, which represents the cotton crop as splendid, hardly injured by the rain, and entirely free from worm, &c. So far as my personal observation goes, in Northern and Middle Georgia the crops were very fine, and I believe that throughout the State they promise more than an average yield. The rains have done harm, but not nearly to the extent stated in the published accounts. The attempt to keep up prices by false alarms as to worms, caterpillars and hail-storms, is too old to deceive. The corn-crop is unusually large. That is certain, because it is now safe. Cotton is still uncertain. Should the month of September be cold and wet, the failure would be terrible, for though the weed is large and full of fruit, it is backward, and needs warm weather to bring the bolls to maturity. Business is dull as ditch-water, but everybody talks of a "lively Fall trade." Merchants are all gone North to buy goods, and expect to reap a harvest of greenbacks when the cotton begins to move.

QUONDAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY FUNDS.

How Public Money is Expended in the Street Department—Another Letter from the Citizens' Association.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 813 BROADWAY, Aug. 20, 1867.

George W. McLean, Esq., Street Commissioner of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association respectfully beg leave to invite your attention to the following matters of public interest in the department of the City Government of which you are the chief:

First—It appears by the Tax Levy Law of 1867 that the sum of $40,000 is authorized to be appropriated and expended for "stationery and blank-books" for the current year.

Also, the sum of $130,000 for "streets, repaving and repairs."

Also, the sum of $60,000 for "roads and avenues."

Also, the sum of $70,000 for "supplies for and cleaning public offices."

Second—It appears by the vouchers on file in your office that from Jan. 1, 1867, to the middle of August, this year, about the following aggregate amounts have been incurred for various items under the above heads of expenditures:

1. For stationery and blank-books............$22,000
2. For streets, repaving and repairs (under the contract with Brown, since June 1, 1867)............40,000
3. For roads and avenues (for gravel and limestone chips)............6,000
4. For supplies for public offices............26,000

Third—It appears from the records of your office, and from inquiries made of your subordinates, that, with the exception of "streets, repaving and repairs," no contracts were entered into according to which the above supplies were furnished.

Fourth—It also appears that, although you, as Street Commissioner, have entered into a contract on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York for repaving and repairing streets at the contract price of $125,000 for seven months, from June 1, 1867, no proposals for such work were advertised for, as required by the charter.

Fifth—The charter of the City, section 38, among other things, provides that

> "All contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be furnished, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments or bureaus, shall be made by the appropriate heads of departments, under such regulations as shall be established by the ordinances of the Common Council. *Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three-quarters of the members elected to each Board it shall be ordered otherwise; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bills or proposals made in compliance with public notice, advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for that purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed;* and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidders, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Counsel as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Comptroller.
>
> All bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Comptroller. If the lowest bidder shall neglect or refuse to accept the contract within forty-eight hours after written notice that the same has been awarded to his bid or proposal, it shall be readvertised and relet as above provided."

This Association cannot perceive by what authority or law you have supplied the corporation with $22,000 worth of "stationery and blank books," with $26,000 worth of "supplies for public offices," and with $6,000 worth of "limestone chips and gravel for roads and avenues," without contracting therefor as required by section thirty-eight of the charter, or by what authority you have made a contract for "repaving and repairing the streets" for $125,000 without having advertised for proposals therefor.

The Association would be obliged if you would reply to this note, and refer it to the law authorizing you to thus conduct the business of your office, in its opinion at variance with the above section of the charter.

In this connection the Association would call your particular attention to the following facts:

First—That in the second half of the month of June and the first half of the month of July some $4,000 worth of limestone chips appear to have been furnished to your Department in amounts varying between $200 and $250, and that these amounts were furnished on successive days.

This Association would like you to state why you purchase limestone chips in this manner, each day purchasing without contract, in amounts of about $240 instead of purchasing by contract the many thousand dollars' worth which you require in the course of the year.

Second—That the wood and coal furnished to the City through your Department is furnished without contract at the ordinary fluctuating rates of the day, while the Board of Education has contracted for the best kinds of coal at $5 87 per ton, of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, for one year, from May 1, 1867.

Why do you not purchase the coal and wood required for the use of the City in the same way?

Third—The Association would also call your attention to the great number of feather dusters required for the use of City offices. Five hundred and thirty-nine dollars' worth having been required from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1867. And to the fact that, according to the bill of W. C. ROGERS & Co. for articles furnished May 23, 1867, your department is charged $48 per dozen bottles for copying ink, whereas ARNOLD's copying ink, quart bottles, can be had of the same parties for $1 50 per bottle, or $15 per dozen bottles; and that according to the bill of the same parties for articles furnished May 20, 1867, your department is charged $36 for a dozen of ordinary sponge cups with sponges, and $30 for a glass inkstand. It seems to us that this is an excessive price for the sponge cups, and that the paying of $30 for a glass inkstand does not show a disposition to husband the public moneys under your control.

Fourth—The Association would also call your attention to the vouchers in the matter of dredging the slip at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, Harlem River—from which it appears that you have spent on dredging this slip as follows: July 5, $249; July 8, $250; July 11, $249; July 15, $256; July 18, $249 37; in all, $1,247 37.

The Association would respectfully call your attention to the extraordinary coincidence existing between the manner of doing this work and the manner of furnishing materials for "roads and avenues," and would ask why this work, amounting to $1,247 37 within fifteen days, in and about the same thing, was not done by contract, as required by law?

An early answer to this letter will oblige this Association.

Very respectfully yours,
PETER COOPER, Chairman, &c.

The Police Commissionership.

The apparent lull in political circles during the past three weeks, concerning the vacant Police Commissionership, was a delusion and a snare, so far as the parties most interested were concerned. The friends of Messrs. DUTCHER, BLISS, GODDARD, REEVES, MADDOX & Co. have been quietly working *sub rosa*, and without result. Recently two new names have been mentioned, SAMUEL BOOTH and GEORGE B. LINCOLN.

As Mayor of the city, Mr. BOOTH has been brought more or less in contact with the Board, and his personal and political relations with Messrs. ACTON and MANIERRE are of the most friendly nature. It is not believed, however, that his claims can be successfully urged there, as his supporters are of the same school and stripe as those who support Mr. DUTCHER. Mr. DUTCHER was the warm personal and family friend of the late Mr. BERGEN, and it is believed that if that gentleman's dying wish were to be permitted any influence in the appointment of a live Commissioner, Mr. DUTCHER would be the fortunate man. Besides this, it is by no means certain that Mr. BOOTH is out of the Mayoralty race, nor do the Senatorial aspirants feel entirely convinced that His Honor has not "his hanker" after the mahogany accommodations at Albany.

However this may be, it is quite certain that the name of GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Ex-Postmaster, is pressed with remarkable unanimity by politicians of all parties, by the leading men of the city, by the Brooklyn *Press* and Brooklyn *Times*, and is very favorably received by the *Eagle*, the old Democratic organ. We understand that both members of Congress, Messrs. DEMAS BARNES and WM. E. ROBINSON, indorse the appointment, and, in fact, relieve it of all partisan appearance.

The question then rests with the three Commissioners—"How much longer must Kings County be debarred from her vote in the Commission, how much longer are the men, houses, conduct of the force to be under the control of Commissioners who, however good and efficient, have no personal knowledge of or attachment to Kings County in general and Brooklyn in particular.

The parties thus far named in connection with the appointment are good and responsible men. Their confirmation by the Senate is one of the fixed facts of the future. Mr. LINCOLN could take with him the indorsement of every taxpayer, every soldier, every clergyman and every newspaper in his district, and on his roll he already has the name of all the living Ex-Mayors of his city. We presume there will be but little further delay in filling the vacancy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., in the chair. Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., read the 19th Psalm and offered prayer. Ten new auxiliaries were recognized, of which three are in Kentucky, two in Nebraska, and one in each of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Alabama, Texas and Arkansas. Important communications were received. Grants of books were made, amounting to 7,021 volumes, various sizes, besides others to the value of $459 35, to the American Tract Society; to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Grebo, for Africa; to the Evangelical Bible Society at St. Petersburgh; to the Seaman's Friend Society, for the Sandwich Islands; with many grants to Bible Societies, Committees and agents at the South, including seven volumes in raised letters for the blind, and various grants of smaller amount. Two additional colporteurs were authorized for Brazil.

DROWNING OF A SOLDIER.—At a late hour yesterday the body of an unknown man, found drowned, was brought to the Morgue where it awaits identification. It is supposed to be that of JAMES CAMPBELL, late a member in Company G., Sixteenth Regiment, New-York Heavy Artillery. Age, about 40 years, five feet eight inches high, brown hair, sandy whiskers, English style. Had on a blue sack coat with navy buttons, dark vest, black pants, white bosom shirt, gray check flannel shirt, blue woollen socks, flowered silk scarf and heavy laced shoes.

A FIREMAN INJURED.—At 5:45 o'clock last evening there was an alarm of fire at No. 142 Elm-street, caused by a barrel taking fire in a cellar, but it was extinguished before any damage had been done, and without the aid of the Department. While the engines were going to the fire, however, JAMES F. TAYLOR, a member of Engine No. 13, was run over at the corner of Grand and Centre streets by Engine No. 13 and seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, over the body of ALFRED MACY, a colored boy, 10 years of age, and an inmate of the institution, who had died during the day quite suddenly. A *post mortem* examination was made, when it was found that death had resulted from pleuro-pneumonia, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

A HORSE TAKEN AWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a boy about 17 years of age went into a blacksmith-shop in Third-avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, and stated that he had been sent to take home the brown horse belonging to Judge WHITING, which had been left there to be shod. The blacksmith unsuspectingly delivered the animal to the boy, since which time neither boy nor horse have been heard of.

A FIGHT IN BROADWAY.—At 10 o'clock last night a fight occurred at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Broadway, between two men named WM. MCKENZIE and JOHN O'FLYNN, the latter receiving a heavy blow felling him to the sidewalk and injuring him to such an extent that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. MCKENZIE was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house.

AN AFFRAY.—At 10 o'clock last night JAMES CRAWFORD, THOMAS O'NEAL and PATRICK BENSON got into a quarrel at the corner of Washington and Christopher streets, which terminated by BENSON being stabbed in the neck by CRAWFORD, making a severe but not dangerous wound. CRAWFORD was arrested and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

FIRE IN HESTER-STREET.—At 9:30 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered on the upper floor of the five-story building No. 197 Hester-street, occupied as a machine shop by A. S. & J. BLACK. The fire was occasioned by a window-frame igniting from a small furnace. It was extinguished before the window-frame was burned out. Loss about $50.

ARREST ON CHARGE OF RAPE.—Late last evening Officers MCCORMICK and MULLIGAN of the Fourteenth Precinct arrested JOHN FOLEY, a painter, residing at No. 113 Mulberry-street, on suspicion of being one of the parties implicated in the hideous crime done upon the person of KATE CONCANNON. As yet the Officers have but slight evidence against FOLEY.

REGATTA.—The Regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, comprising the Amateur Clubs of New-York, Albany, Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Yonkers and Glenwood, will be given in the waters of the Hudson, off Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Thursday, the 12th instant.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Johnson, of Maryland, and Hon. R. C. Schenck, Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. A. Griswold, Troy, is at the New-York Hotel. F. W. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROBABLE FATAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, residing in Portland-avenue, was arrested at Elizabeth, N. J., and brought to Brooklyn on Thursday by Officer DE CLUE, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill the widow of his cousin, Mrs. MARY MCLAUGHLIN, who also resides in Portland-avenue. The assault was committed on the 4th instant, and Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN is now considered in a dangerous condition. The trouble arose about some property which had been left to Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN by her late husband, and which was claimed by the accused. He desired her to transfer the property over to him, and on her refusal he knocked her down, and, as alleged, beat her about the head and face with a brick, cutting and disfiguring her in a terrible manner. He was committed by Justice MOREHOUSE to await examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—A man named PETER CONNORS was arrested last evening by Officer CADMUS of the Fiftieth Precinct, on the charge of having committed a felonious assault on one HY CONKLING, while the latter was at work in Warren-street near Fourth-avenue. CONKLING is said to be in a serious condition. CONNORS was locked up to answer.

STEALING A PAIR OF GAITERS.—A woman named JANE HICKS was brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday on the charge of stealing a pair of gaiters from C. J. FAGAN in Fulton-avenue. The accused was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—About 11 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, a young woman, much agitated, rushed through the Cortlandt-street ferry gate, on the Jersey City side, and proceeding to the end of the ferry bridge jumped overboard for the purpose of committing suicide, but the ferry hands, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in rescuing her. Her name is PHOEBE A. CADDICK; she claims to be the wife of Prof. EMIL DARNSTAEDT, and on Thursday had caused his arrest on a charge of bigamy. It appears that Miss CADDICK married the Professor on the 27th of March last, (being, as is alleged, aware at the time that he had a wife in Europe,) and the two continued to live together up to last week, she being the mother of a child thirteen months old, and claiming the Professor as its father. In the meantime the first wife returned to New-York and applied for and obtained a divorce, which gave her the privilege of marrying again but denied him that right. It appears also that an attachment sprung up between the Professor and a Miss LIZZIE FOSSELMAN, of Jersey City, and he, relying on the illegality of his second marriage, was about, as is alleged, to marry her. This coming to the knowledge of PHOEBE, who belived herself to be lawfully married, she sought to prevent the consummation of the plan by causing the Professor's arrest on a charge of bigamy and abandonment. Upon being arraigned before Justice CHAMBERS, the Professor gave satisfactory proof of having been divorced from his first wife, and he also claimed, if bigamy had been committed, it had been done in New-York, out of the jurisdiction of the Courts of New-Jersey. The complaint of bigamy was thereupon dismissed, and the accused was held on his own recognizance on a charge of bastardy to provide for the support of the child. At a subsequent hour on the same day, Miss CADDICK and Miss FOSSELMAN met and had some words, when it is alleged the former threatened to take the life of the latter. DARNSTAEDT afterward made an arrangement with Miss CADDICK, in which he was to give a bond for the payment of $130 a year for the support of the child, and to effect this settlement they met yesterday at the office of Counselor BRINCKERHOFF to execute the bond which they were to sign in amicable adjustment of their difficulty. While there Miss FOSSELMAN entered the office, and stated that she had sworn out a warrant against Miss CADDICK for threatening her life. Upon this announcement the young woman became greatly excited, and immediately rushing from the office, proceeded to the ferry, where she made an ineffectual attempt to terminate her life.

CHURCH PROJECTS.—The residents of Woodside, in Essex County, who are connected with the Episcopal Church, have organized themselves into a Parish, to be called St. John's, of Woodside. Messrs. S. C. ROYCE and T. A. ROBERTS have been elected Church Wardens, and the following gentlemen are chosen as Vestrymen: H. J. Winser, Daniel Dodd, Albert C. Neumann, C. D. Morrison, A. Palmer, J. S. Gamble and S. E. Condit. Committees were appointed at a recent meeting to solicit contributions toward the erection of a church edifice, and to select a location. Over $1,300 was subscribed at the meeting, and the total amount required for the erection and furnishing of the church will be about $5,000. The Presbyterians of Woodside are also taking steps for the erection of a house of worship.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A young man named EDWARD FERRY, while driving a wagon loaded with stone, near KOEMMELT & LEICHT's brewery, in Hudson City, on Thursday afternoon, was overpowered by the heat and fell insensible to the ground. At the same moment the horses shied, which broke the wagon and let the load down on the insensible man, who was in a partially sitting position, nearly crushing him to death. The injured man was removed to his boarding-house, in Montgomery-avenue. He is severely injured internally, raising and passing blood, and his recovery is very doubtful.

TAKE THEM IF YOU CAN.—A tinker named DENNIS TUE, while looking out for some jobbing at Shippenville yesterday afternoon, met a peddler, whose name could not be ascertained, and bought of him a pair of pants for $4 50. After trying and finding them fit for him, he threw his old ones away in a place where not even the Police could find them, and ran away. Caught at last in Fifth-street, Hoboken, and brought to the Station-house, they could not rob him of his booty, and he awaits his sentence by Recorder AVERY in his new acquisition.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A young man named RIGGINS, residing at Glassboro, a couple of days since took down a gun to show it to a friend. As he placed it on the floor it was discharged, the load entering his mouth and passing out at the top of his head, causing instant death.

HORSE THIEVES SENTENCED.—In the Bergen County Court, on Wednesday, Judge BEDLE sentenced two young men named WM. CLANPOLE and JOSEPH EAGAN, of Hudson City to seven years in the State Prison each for horse stealing.

FELL FROM THE MASTHEAD.—Yesterday morning JAMES OLLMAN, a sailor on board the Cunard steamship *Persia*, fell from aloft to the deck of the steamer, sustaining very severe if not fatal injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

BURGLARY.—The residence of PETER C. WESTERVELT, in Bergen, was broken into about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The family were aroused, but the thieves escaped with a dozen silver spoons.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A young son of Mr. WILLIS, residing in Prospect-street, Jersey City, was yesterday bitten by a ferocious dog belonging to a German named EHLERS, residing in the same street.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active but unchanged; buyers contend for lower prices. CORN dull but in better supply; buyers are holding back at $1 10; holders make no concessions. OATS in moderate demand at 60c. for No. 1. RYE steady at $1 25. COTTON dull and nominal at 24c. for Middling. BARLEY firmer and in good demand; sales of choice Fall at $1 30. WHISKY steady and in demand at 32c.; 35c. was asked. PROVISIONS firmer and buoyant at unsettled prices; there is a large demand; holders in many cases have withdrawn their stock; 6000 bbls. Mess Pork sold chiefly for Western and Southern orders, closing at $24 50. BULK MEATS were not offered to a great extent, and were in demand at 12½c.@14½c. for Shoulders and Sides. Sales of BACON at 14c. for Shoulders, 17c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 17½c. for Clear Sides; better prices were asked later. HAMS quiet but unchanged. LARD held at 13c.; sales at 12¾; but little was offering. BUTTER scarce and firm at 25c.@30c. for fresh. GOLD, 142⅞ buying. EXCHANGE steady.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR active; Spring Extras $6 50@$9 25. WHEAT active: No. 1 and No. 2 Spring advanced 5c.; sales at $1 79@$1 81 for No. 1, and $1 70@$1 73 for No. 2, closing firm at the outside. CORN active and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at 97c.@$1 for No. 1. OATS active at an advance of ½c.@1c., closing firm at 48c. RYE quiet and firm at an advance of 2c.; sales at $1 10@$1 10½ for No. 1, and $1 07@$1 09 for No. 2. BARLEY less active at a decline of 4c., closing at $1 06. MESS PORK advanced 50c.; 3,800 bbls. sold at $23 70@$24. LARD 13½c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $5 75@$6 for fair steers. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c.; good to choice $6 12½@$6 50. SHEEP in fair demand at $4 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 163,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 12c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 6.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON and HEMP dull. FLOUR dull; high grades firm; Double Extra, $8 50@$9 25; Treble Extra, $10@$10 50; Choice and Fancy, $11 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 16@$2 26 for Prime and choice White; $2 10@$2 20 for Prime to Fancy Red; $1 50@$1 63 for Spring. CORN easier at $1 06@$1 09 for White, and $1 04@$1 08 for Mixed and Yellow. OATS, 60c.@61c. RYE heavy at $1 12@$1 15. BARLEY quiet, at $1 15 for prime Spring, and $1 60 for prime Fall. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK, $25@$25 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD—Tierces, 13¾c. WHISKY quiet at $2 05, free. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 sacks Wheat, 6,000 sacks Corn, 3,800 sacks Oats, 1,700 sacks Rye, 2,800 sacks Barley.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR very firm, with an advancing tendency; Double Extras from Winter Red Wheat, $1 05; from Amber do., $11 25@$11 50; from White, $12 25@$12 50. WHEAT very firm, with an advancing tendency; sales of No. 1 Winter Red at $2 18; No. 2 at $1 12. CORN firm and in good demand; No. 1 Mixed, in store, $1 08. OATS quiet and a shade lower; the demand is light; No. 1 State, 57c.@58c. RYE firm and steady; held at $1 25 for No. 1. BARLEY steady but unchanged; No. 1 State 90c.@$1, and No. 2, 1 05@$1 10. PETROLEUM excited and higher; sales of Crude at $5 25 ⅌ bbl.; at the close held at $5 50; Refined is very firm at 30c. for Standard White in bond; there is a strong advancing tendency.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR active; sales 2,000 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Red Winter, $11 50 for White, $12 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 14,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 95. CORN firm but quiet. OATS scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL $2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $17@$19; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $35 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., Oats 5½c. to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS have advanced 10c. Flour to Boston, 8oc.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—14,700 bushels Wheat, 18,500 bushels Corn, 2,023,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—820 bbls. Flour, 7,900 bushels Wheat, 4,700 bushels Corn, 13,900 bushels Oats, 789,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 6.

COTTON dull and lower; sales 150 bales Low Middling, 23½c.@24½c.; receipts of the week, 1,025 bales; exports, 479 bales; stock, 15,896 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN—The demand is limited; the prices were barely sustained; Mixed, $1 20; White, $1 25. OATS dull and unchanged. PORK higher; holders ask $27. BACON—The market is nearly bare; the demand is good with an active jobbing trade; Shoulders, 15c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 22½c.@23½c. LARD quiet and steady; tierces, 14c.@14½c. FREIGHTS dull and little offering; Cotton by steam to New-York, 1c.; by sail to Liverpool, ⅜d. Gold, 141⅞@142. Sterling Exchange, 154@156. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ⅌ cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Friday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT firmer; Amber has advanced 1c.; Spring advanced 3c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 28; Amber, $2 15@$2 17 No. 1 Spring at $1 78; sales of Amber for all September at $2 14@$2 15. CORN firm and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 08; No. 2 Wabash at $1 05. OATS advanced 1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 55c.; No. 2 at 53c. RYE advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 18@$1 19 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal at $1 05 for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; Corn 3½c., and Wheat 4c., by steam, to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 6.

COFFEE unchanged. COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red $2 30@$2 40. CORN—White dull at $1 11@$1 13; Yellow $1 21@ $1 24. OATS 55c.@63c. RYE $1 30@$1 40. BACON still advancing; stock light; sales of Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c; Sides, 16½c.@16½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@17½c. BULK MEATS very firm; no sales. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. SUGAR firm at about previous rates. WHISKY unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 6.

TOBACCO—Sales 169 hhds.; Lugs, $4 05@6; Leaf, $7@$30. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $7@$18; New, $10 75. WHEAT scarce at $2@$2 15. CORN—Shelled, $1 05; on the ear in bulk, 90c. OATS—In bulk, 57c.@58c. COTTON, 24c.@25c. for Middling. GROCERIES active at full rates. MESS PORK, $24@$24 50. BACON buoyant; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@18c. packed. LARD, 12¾c.@13c. for tierces. WHISKY, in bond, 32c.@33c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR dull and firm; City Double Extras, $9 50@$10; Country do., $8 50@$9; Extra $8@8 50. OATS firm at 46c.@47c. CORN advanced 2c.@2½c.; sales at 96c.@97c. for No. 1 old. FREIGHTS dull—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. RECEIPTS—1,780 bbls. Flour, 72,900 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,580 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 6.

COTTON dull; Middling, 27c. PETROLEUM very active; sales 5,000 bbls. Refined at 34c. FLOUR very dull; Superfine $7 50@$9 50. WHEAT dull and declining; Red, $2 30; White $2 50@$2 65. RYE declining; sales at $1 45. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels, Yellow, $1 26; Mixed Western, $1 24 for prime. OATS 67c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Sept. 6.

COTTON, 24c.@25c.; receipts, 85 bales; exports, 23 bales; receipts of the week, 343 bales; exports, 229 bales; stock, 1,194 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $7 50. OATS, 70c.@72c. CORN, $1 15@$1 25. PORK, $1 26. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@19c. LARD, 13½c.@14c.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Sept. 6.

COTTON—Demand light; sales 75 bales; Low Middling nominally 21c.@21½c. Receipts 333 bales; for the week 982 bales; exports 248 bales; stock 448 bales.

WILMINGTON, Friday, N. C., Sept. 6.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 52c. RESIN quiet at $3@$6 50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Sept. 6.

COTTON easier; sales 194 bales. Middlings 24c.@24½c.; receipts 27 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Sept. 6.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales 82 bales; Mid. at 24½c. Receipts 127 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 6.

COTTON market dull; sales 48 bales; Middlings, 23c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 6.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 51⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅞. Gold, 142⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
How shall we protect our residences and our lives from the present alarming raids of burglars? Ask any one who has been using during the last seven years, E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
English Carpets from auction at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, wholesale and retail at unprecedented low prices.

[Advertisement.]
Ready, KNOX's Fall style of gents' Hats, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. Enough said.

[Advertisement.]
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is incomparable for invalids or for family use. Beware of imitations. Sold by all grocers. Wholesale depot, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

[Advertisement.]
FALL FASHIONS.—Splendid Fall fashions and other brilliant novelties in the October number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Ready next week.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York.
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemannia	Aug. 24	Hamburg	New-York.
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	Sept. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Ville de Paris	Sept. 7	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Sept. 7	New-York	Antwerp.
Manhattan	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Sept. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Atlantic	Sept. 14	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Sept. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, ASPINWALL, ETC.			
Cumberland	Sept. 7	St. Thomas, Porto Rico.	
Corsica	Sept. 7	Havana.	
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post-office, Saturday, Sept. 7, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier, foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 12 M. The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Boston*, close Saturday, Sept. 7, at 10:30 A. M. The mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8 A. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica* close Saturday, Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.

The mails for St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Venezuela by the *Cumberland*, close Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........4 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—H. Gowdy and lady, Mrs. S. B. Carr, Miss Nellie Carr, J. P. McCall, J. B. Downing, J. G. Wickes, T. J. Avery, J. L. Shea, P. Polian, S. Ritzeweiles, Wm. O. Price, Miss M. Shannon, Miss R. Peck, Mrs. W. R. Fernston, Geo. Stark, lady and infant, J. N. Wadsworth, D. F. Clark, Geo. Miller, Mrs. Cox and 2 children, Wm. Schley and wife, Louisa Elliot, R. Rubin, H. King, D. Bater, and 10 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.......5 32 | Sun sets.......6 23 | Moon sets...12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1 52 | Gov. Island. 2 41 | Hell Gate....4 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messeiur, Nassau, E. Cunard; M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Ville de Paris, Lamont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Germania, Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Universe, Jolly, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Lady Blessington, Emery, St. John, N. B., Thayer & Sargent; Escort, Flitner, Liverpool, J. J. Stuart & Co.

Bark Gratta, Wallace, Marseilles, James Henry.

Brigs Elsabe, (Pruss.,) Kohn, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Milwaukee, Brown, Salem, Miller & Houghton; A. gostura, (Br.,) Muhlman, Cadiz.

Schooners S. V. Nichols, Buckart, St. John, N. B.; Duke of Newcastle, Finley, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Billows, Fougere, Bridgeport, C. B., B. F. Small & Co.; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes.

Sloops Glide, Garritt, Westerly, R. I.; Odd Fellow, Dyer, Saybrook, G. K. Rackett; Home, Young, Providence, G. K. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 5th, at 2 A. M., off Hatteras, passe steamship Leo, bd. S.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Mulligan, Miragoane 10 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Off Gonaives saw schr. Oremus, from Miragoane for New-York. Off St. Nicola Mole saw schr. Lifeboat, from Miragoane for Boston. I left no vessels. The brig Mary Ellen, for New-York, sailed 5 ds. previous.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) Weirchs, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers to F. Schwoon. Aug. 3, had a very severe gale from W. N. W., and another heavy blow on 1st inst. on George's Shoal; split sails, &c.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Leblane, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co. 2d inst., lat. 41 13, lon. 67 13, had a heavy gale from S. S. W., lasting six hours; lost and split sails.

Barkentine Regenia del Sud, Weeks, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Dunphy, Aspinwall via Key West 12 ds., in ballast to Dearborn Bros. Aug. 13, off Cape San Antonio, spoke brig Lizabel, from Swan Island for Boston, and all hands being sick received a man from her who assisted taking the N. into Key West. Thos. Hamilton, second mate, and A. Jackson, a seaman, died at Key West.

Brig Wm. Nash, (Br.,) McBride, Miragoane 14 ds., with logwood to Crandall, Umphray & Co. One man died on the passage.

Brig C. Buck, Gott, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to B. P. Sherman.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Landers, Jamaica, with logwood to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Ellen Bernard, Burgess, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. John Elliott, Gilchrist, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Reno, Foster, Machias 6 ds., with timber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Finley, Poughkeepsie, for St. Johns.

Schr. Eliza Frances, Sawyer, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Heath, Jonesboro, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Nellie, Anderson, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Medford, Spencer, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Paloo, Cousins, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Delaware, Wilson, Delaware, for Stamford.
Schr. J. Paine, Rich, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. J. R. Adkins, Farin, Bell Haven, Va.
Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, S. C.
Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. Hattie Loo, Milner, Virginia.
Schr. C. S. Grove, Weaver, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.
Schr. H. T. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. J. & C. Merrett, Boyce, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Cramer, Virginia.
Schr. John Taray, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Wise, Mattison, Virginia.
Schr. E. Watson, Cramer, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Ruland, Virginia.
Schr. Annie, Moore, Virginia.
Schr. Barbara, Hedden, Virginia.
Schr. Julius Webb, Knapp, Virginia.
Schr. M. T. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. J. Atkins, Fisher, Virginia.
Schr. A. Hardy, Pearsall, Virginia.
Schr. J. Collins, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. Reindeer, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth, Homen, Virginia.
Schr. Chas. Woo sey, Parker, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Only Daughter, Headley, Virginia.
Schr. Lottie Klotz, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. E. B. Lyon, Lyon, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Eclipse, Stout, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. J. Forsyth, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, S.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Arr. steamer Equator, from New-York; bark Hengist, Gottenburg; brig Mary Lowell, New-York; schrs. M. B. Mahoney, Jacksonville; Emma, Pensacola.

Below—U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth; bark Sierra Nevada, from Talcahuano; brig Robert Wing, from Goree.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 4, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary P. Hudson, Bud, Salem, for Georgetown; Elizabeth De Hart, Lore, Calais, for New-York; John Boylston, Reeves, New-York, for Calais via Ellsworth; Carrie Melven, Watts, St. Johns, for Baltimore; Virginia Bearse, Boston, for Hudson; Gertrude, Freeman, New-York, for Boston; Britannia, of Arichat; C. B. Satao, Lambert, New-York, for Boston; Flying Arrow, Lash, do. for Portsmouth; Wm. B. Thomas, Windsman, Boston, for Philadelphia; Rachael S. Miller, Anderson, do. do.; Lucy & Nancy, Snow, Dennis, New-York. All the vessels heretofore reported have sailed except the Louis Walsh. A. M.—Light winds and calms.

Spoken, &c.

Anna—bark, of and from Bremen, for New-York, July 30, lat. 54 51, lon. 19 34.

Juno—brig, of Annapolis, N. S., lumber-loaded, bound E., Aug. 28, 25 miles S. of Cape Sable.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 59, Sept. 6, 1867.
39, 18, 55, 52, 60, 40, 58, 34, 48, 15, 26, 10, 36.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 60, Sept. 6, 1867.
58, 37, 50, 27, 12, 21, 78, 33, 43, 18, 20, 14.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 340, Sept. 6, 1867.
25, 15, 43, 66, 12, 30, 16, 41, 58, 59, 72.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 341, Sept. 6, 1867.
63, 40, 26, 13, 68, 57, 53, 32, 71, 56, 48, 20.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $5,000, $5,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $10,000, $18,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing MCINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalised lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st.

ACROSS
THE
Sierra Nevadas.

The Central
PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE WESTERN HALF
OF THE
Great National Trunk Line
Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the most important lines of communication in the world, as it is the *sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin*, over which the immense overland travel must pass, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the two Oceans.

Its line extends from Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great mining regions of the Far West, and will meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains. About 100 miles are now built, equipped, and in running operation to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Within a few days 35 miles, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountains to a point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials and equipment are ready at hand for 300 miles of road, and 10,000 men are employed in the construction.

The local business upon the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate. The figures for the quarter ending Aug. 31 are as follows. IN GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$487,579 64	$86,548 47	$401,031 17

or at the rate of about two millions per annum, of which more than three-fourths are net profit, upon less than 100 miles worked. This is upon the actual, legitimate traffic of the road, with its terminus in the mountains, with only the nominal ratio of Government transportation, and is exclusive of the materials carried for the further extension of the road, such services being properly charged to the Construction Account.

The Company's interest liabilities during the same period were less than $125,000.

Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic, and the proportions of the future business become immense.

The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 865 miles $28,592,000, or at the average rate of $35,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 ACRES of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE COÖPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, in New-York City. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent., and accrued interest from July 1 added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds, authorized by act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the *first lien* upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, &c., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the assurances, sanctions and guarantees of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, equally with the Bonds upon the other parts of the through line, and have in addition several noticeable advantages over all other classes of railroad bonds.

First—Beside the fullest benefit of the Government subsidy they have as subordinate lien also *donations* to the Company from California worth $3,000,000.

Second—Fully half of the cost of grading the 800 miles east of San Francisco is covered in the 150 miles now nearly completed.

Third—A local business already yielding three-fold the annual interest liabilities, with advantageous rates payable in coin.

Fourth—The *principal* as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in coin, upon a legally binding agreement.

Fifth—Altogether the most *vital and valuable portion of* the through line as a final security; since it has and can have no competition.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions and others as an eminently *sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.*

Conversions of Government Securities
INTO
CENTRAL PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
now realize for the holders from
TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,
WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO.,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

CHEAP SOAP. GOOD SOAP.
NATRONA REFINED
SAPONIFIER
OR
Concentrated Lye.
2 Cts. a lb. for Superior Hard Soap.
ONE CENT.
EVERY FAMILY CAN MAKE THEIR OWN SOAP.
ALL VARIETIES OF SOAP.
AS EASILY MADE UP AS A CUP OF COFFEE
Is a new Concentrated Lye for making Soap, just discovered in GREENLAND, IN THE ARCTIC SEAS, and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with REFUSE FAT, produces the BEST DETERSIVE SOAP IN EXISTENCE.
One box will make 175 pounds good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in Superior Hard Soap.
Retailed by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.
☞ FULL RECIPES WITH EACH BOX.
Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount of the wholesale Grocers and Druggists, in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent.
PITTSBURGH, PENN.

1867.
FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
Or Double Spring Skirts.
NEW STYLES AND SHAPES,
For Reception, Promenade, Opera, Evening, Carriage, Church and Street Dress.
The SUPERIOR QUALITIES of the CELEBRATED "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS" [illegible] to Ladies' favor has been FREQUENTLY NOTICED and HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED in NEARLY all the NEWSPAPERS and FASHION MAGAZINES THROUGHOUT the ENTIRE COUNTRY for YEARS. Their NOTED GRACE, ELEGANCE, FLEXIBILITY and DURABILITY COMMEND them to EVERY LADY as the RECOGNIZED "STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD."
FOR SALE in all STORES where FIRST-CLASS SKIRTS are sold throughout the UNITED STATES and ELSEWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE by the SOLE OWNERS of PATENT and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade sts., New-York.

BOSTON PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASS. ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT HAS PROVED very satisfactory in the Institution and in the School of FEEBLE-MINDED youths.
May 19, 1867. ISABELLA M. HOWARD.
FAIRFIELD, Conn., May 14, 1867.
Mr. HOFF—Dr. Denison said to me: "By all means order some of Hoff's Malt Extract, for I have recommended it to several." HENRY S. THORP.
SPRING-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1867.
Mr. HOFF—My daughter has taken Hoff's Malt Extract for Hemorrhage, and my son after recovering from typhus; both with the most favorable effect.
MRS. TUCHES.
ESSEX CO., FORT HENRY, June 2, 1867.
Mr. HOFF—Hoff's Malt Extract has done me good; send one box more. L. L. LEE.
OLEAN, CATT. CO., May 28, 1867.
Mr. HOFF—Hoff's Malt Extract acted like a charm in my case, hemorrhage of the lungs. W. S. BROWN.
ROCHESTER, June 2, 1867.
Mr. HOFF—Please send, for my wife, who is suffering from weak lungs, one dozen, &c. A. KRAPP.
FRANKLIN, Penn., June 11, 1867.
Mr. HOFF—Send, as soon as possible, one box of Hoff's excellent Malt Extract Beverage. H. COHEN.
TARBORO', June 10, 1867.
Mr. HOFF—We notice in the *Medical Journal* Hoff's Malt Extract highly recommended; please send, &c.
JONES & HOWARD,
New-York *Home Journal* Office.
Mr. HOFF—My daughter has been ill for a long time, suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. THO. HARTFORD.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1867.
I regard your Malt Extract Beverage of Health an enrichment of the natural Materia Medica; it is a model preparation for invalids.
Prof. L. SCHUCKING, M. D.
Extracts of some new letters addressed to Leopold Hoff, Esq., HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 572 Broadway, New-York.
Sold at druggists and grocers throughout the United States

Scales
FAIRBANKS'
TAKE THE FIRST PREMIUMS.
TWO MEDALS
AT THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION,
And are mentioned in the award as the STANDARD SCALES.
Illustrated and descriptive circulars furnished upon application.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON ARE MANUFACTURING AND HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW DESIGNS OF GAS FIXTURES; ALSO, BRONZED LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS FOR KEROSENE, AT THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 140 9TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT
The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

DECKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO-FORTES,
Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.
With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. ☞ Mark well the name and locality.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.